

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME XVI.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1919

NUMBER 21

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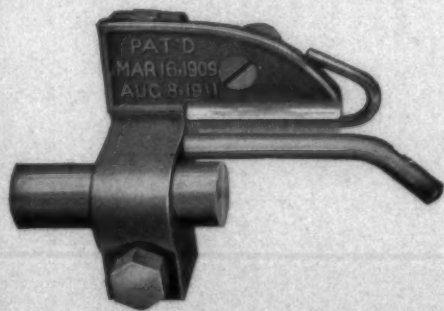
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY, 39-41 S. CHURCH ST., CHARLOTTE, N. C. SUBSCRIPTION \$1.50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER MARCH 2 1911, AT POSTOFFICE, CHARLOTTE, N. C., UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS, MAR. 3, 1879

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Warehousing Plans For Cotton

By Randall N. Durfee, Chairman, Cotton Buying Committee, National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

The problems of business reconstruction in Europe and business readjustment here will require the clearest brains and the keenest judgment to avoid serious mistakes. This readjustment directly affects the cotton industry in all its phases. No single manufacturing industry was more efficient in changing from a peace to a war basis than the textile. No industry of its own volition did better work in promptly supplying the urgent Government requirements.

The National Association of Cotton Manufacturers for some time has been endeavoring to improve conditions directly affecting its members; they have been actively at work trying to stabilize their industry for war times and for the readjustment period after the war. Considerable progress has already been made especially in the change of the financing of cotton by the use of bankers and trade acceptances. The use of these acceptances could be greatly increased if a chain of warehouses was available at strategic points.

The building of these warehouses has been urgently advocated by the association and the construction of the same should no longer be delayed. They would be licensed under the United States Warehouse Act which was passed in August, 1916. The producer, dealer, banker and manufacturer are directly concerned in the warehousing and financing of cotton. Next to gold, cotton is the most valuable asset the United States produces. No commodity receives such poor protection from the time it is picked to the time it reaches the spinner.

The operation of a system of cotton warehouses licensed under the United States Warehouse Act, issuing an acceptable negotiable receipt carrying on its face the assurance of adequate protection of the cotton it represents, with the warehouse bonded to and supervised by the Federal Government, is sufficient to suggest the possibilities for the improved financial and physical advantages to producers, buyers and manufacturers of cotton. The largest opportunity for mills may be to make use of this warehouse system in effecting a more careful selection of cotton with a view to securing that extreme uniformity of fiber so necessary for the most efficient mill

production. The fact is recognized that the output of the mill may be increased materially by a proper selection of cotton. A superior quality of cotton may result in a loss to the mill, the dealer and the producer.

It is quite essential that proper warehousing facilities be provided at the ports to physically protect the cotton when it arrives from the interior and before it goes on ship-board. With warehouses at the great textile centers cotton could be moved when transportation was available and supplies would thus be ready when the mills wanted to buy. These supplies would allow the spinner an opportunity for selections and would thus obviate rejections at the mill. Again this season under the present system these rejections have assumed rather large proportions. Rejections are a source of expense to all concerned, but seem unavoidable when the spinner has no opportunity of selection.

The opportunity is in the hands of the manufacturer. It is from him that there must come the demand both for quality and uniformity. This demand must be presented to the producer in the form of a premium for quality and uniformity with corresponding discrimination against inferiority. This demand will reach the farmer through the cotton buyer—what is essential is that the farmer be reached.

Terms of Warehouse Act.

By the terms of the United States Warehouse Act the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to license warehouses, to inspect warehouses licensed, to define the duties of warehousemen, to make general warehousing investigations, to license competent persons to weigh and classify the cotton stored, to cancel or revoke licenses issued under the act and to exercise general supervision over warehousemen, weighers and classifiers licensed under the act. Warehouses are divided into three classes according to their construction and equipment.

The act is wholly permissive in its nature, as no warehouseman will be licensed except on his own application. The act further specifically provides that should there be a conflict between the Federal and State, the State Act shall take precedence. All warehouses coming within the scope of this law should take advantage

of the privileges of this act, as safeguards are thrown around the cotton so stored, which the cotton interests cannot afford to disregard.

One of the main purposes of the United States Warehouse Act is to provide a form of receipt that will be uniform throughout the country, readily negotiable, and of unquestionable value. This receipt contains the location of the warehouse, date of issue, consecutive number of the receipt, statement to whom the products will be delivered, rate of storage charges, description of the products received, grade or other class of same; statement that the receipt is subject to the rules and regulations of the Act, the fact of the warehouseman's interest in the product if he has any interest, and the signature of the warehouseman or his authorized agent.

The receipt also contains the following: Name of the licensed warehouseman; the designation, if any, of the warehouse, license number of the warehouse, date of expiration of the warehouse license, class of the warehouse, statement whether warehouse is incorporated or unincorporated; number given to each bale, amount of warehouseman's bond, statement whether or not the cotton is insured, and, if insured, to what extent; space in which the length of staple may be stated, the words "not negotiable," "non-negotiable," or "negotiable" according to the nature of the receipt; the receipt shall specify a period not exceeding one year, for which the cotton is accepted for storage. A negotiable receipt embodies within its terms whether the cotton was classified by a licensed classifier or weighed by a licensed weigher; statement showing to what extent the warehouseman guarantees the weight, class, and a form of endorsement which may be used for showing ownership of and liens, mortgages, or other encumbrances on the cotton covered by the receipt.

Negotiable Cotton Receipts.

These receipts will be uniform throughout the country. The importance of this feature need only to be mentioned to be appreciated. A receipt from a licensed warehouseman in one State should be worth just as much or just as little as a receipt from a licensed warehouseman in another State. These receipts will be of such recognized

value as to be readily negotiable at Federal reserve banks and any of the money markets of the world. They will be so desirable as security that they will be readily negotiable and will undoubtedly command a low rate of interest.

Safeguards thrown around the business of the warehouse by the Act will reassure depositors of agricultural products, and by their ability to borrow money at a reasonable rate of interest they will be encouraged to store their products and to place them on the market as demanded. This will surely have a decidedly stabilizing influence on the market, which is much to be desired. It will make the warehouse a much more important factor in the selective buying practice and the financial policy of the cotton manufacturer. The receipt issued by warehousemen will be a very complete and definite contract between the warehouseman and the depositor.

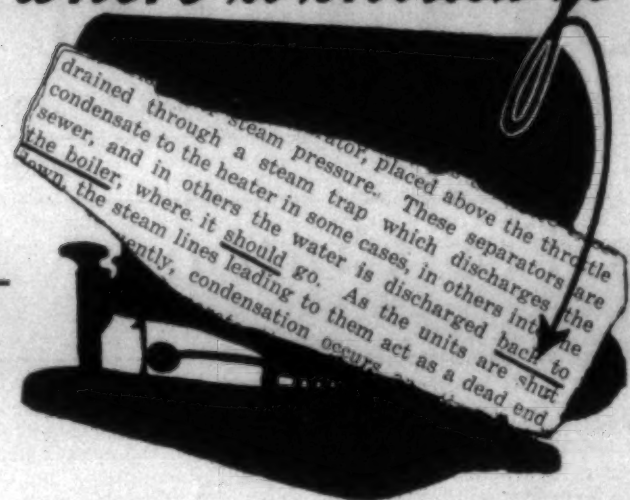
The complete rules and regulations, together with frequent and thorough inspection, will tend to bring about standardization in the methods of storing. This is very important, as it will be of great benefit to the country if the warehouse business was standardized in every section.

The location of the chain of warehouses proposed by the National Association licensed, under the above act is distributed through the cotton States, as well as the textile centers, and they will be of value to all interests. These warehouses will offer the farmer in conjunction with others physical protection not always obtainable and a negotiable receipt which will be merchantable as a collateral at any bank in his vicinity. He also will be given an opportunity to dispose of his entire crop when he deems it expedient to sell, and allows him to secure the highest market value for the class and staple shown on his receipt. The buyer has the opportunity of securing round lots of uniform staple and grade, and with the receipts he can finance his purchase either through local banks or his correspondents in distant cities, as the receipts practically carry the guarantee of the United States Government.

Savings in Transportation.

Real savings in transportation costs will result from a comprehensive
(Continued on page 6.)

Back to the Boiler where it should go



The principal of the Morehead Back-to-Boiler System is approved wherever steam is used. Engineers are unanimously of the opinion that condensation should be returned direct to the boiler to insure economical and efficient operation.

Then too, the Morehead System enables textile manufacturers to heed the urgent call of the Fuel Administrator for utmost economy in coal consumption.

The Morehead System saves coal because it enables plants to burn every ounce of it to best advantage.

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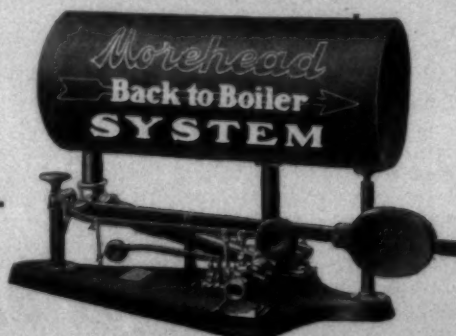
It rushes condensed steam back to boilers immediately—from 60 to 100 degrees hotter than a pump can handle it—thus feeding pure hot water automatically and wastelessly. A saving, frequently as much as 20 per cent, results.

The Morehead System eliminates sluggish circulation—it makes every inch of heating surface active.

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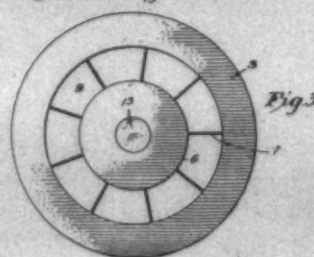
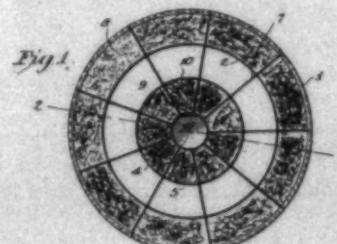


Classification and Grading of Cotton.

Lemuel Austin Greene, of Greenville, S. C., has invented certain new and useful Improvements Pertaining to Classification and Grading of Cotton. The following specification and accompanying drawing are a full description.

My invention embraces the manner of assembling a series of standard grades of cotton in a cabinet having a transparent cover, also having nine receptacles for the purpose of containing nine duplicates of the standard grades of cotton now being issued by our Government, embracing the nine leading white grades of cotton; also nine other receptacles for the purpose of containing the relative tinges of the standard grades of white cotton. The above eighteen grades are all listed by the exchanges, and each has a specific value on the daily market. It is also the purpose to have a central receptacle for the purpose of displaying the length of staple.

It is a well known fact that different lights or reflections from dif-



In the drawings,

Figure 1 is a top plan view of my invention.

Fig. 2 is a central, vertical section of the grader taken on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1; and

Fig. 3 is a bottom plan view.

The outer casing is formed by two concentric circular rims, 1 and 2, preferably 24 and 18 inches, respectively, in diameter, connected by an annular plate 3. The second inner casing is formed by two smaller rims, 4 and 5, preferably 12 and 4 inches in diameter, respectively, concentric with those first named and with each other and connected by an annular plate 6. Nine equally angularly spaced radial ribs 7 connect the innermost with the outermost rims, thereby dividing the zone formed by the rims 1 and 2 into nine compartments, 8, that by the rims 2 and 4 into nine compartments, 9, and that by the rims 4 and 5 into nine compartments, 10. The inner circular rim 5 forms the wall of a central compartment 11 into which telescopes a removable bottom 13. The glass plate 12 is superposed upon the parts thus constructed, which are preferably made of pasteboard. This plate 12 protects the contents of the grader from being injured by usage, and from dust and other sources of damage.

The outer compartments 8 are adapted to receive the duplicates of the nine Government standard grades of cotton. The mates of these official grades, found in the tinges and stained cotton as listed by the cotton exchanges, are placed in compartments 10. In the compartment 11 are displayed the different lengths of fiber and explanations of the means for testing the same.

The cotton to be tested is placed from beneath between the corresponding compartments 8 and 10 in the corresponding receptacle 9 and compared with the samples in the compartments 8 and 10.

Color Economy in All Textile Trades

Color users in every branch of the allied textile industries have been quick to respond to the movement for real economy in colors by reducing the variety of shades in stock to those upon which the large consumption falls each season, as proposed by the Textile Color Card Association of the United States.

A glaring instance of waste in the use of colors was bared by the association during the war period, as when it invited sample shades upon the various popular colors in order to determine a set of standard colors, it was found that 23 of the largest color users in the country had exactly 23 different opinions as to the proper shade for white. The other color upon which samples were sought, it was pointed out yesterday, but "was said that through the operation of the standard color card conditions today are quite the reverse, and color standardization is saving large sums of money to those engaged in the various textile industries.

Almost any married man will freely admit that in the choice of a partner his wife's judgment was superior to his own.

ferent walls or buildings, also the bright sun light causes cotton to appear as a different quality or grade. A cloudy day, or a day when the ground is covered with snow, will materially affect the appearance of cotton to an untrained eye. It requires long experience and much practice for a buyer to locate the correct grades of cotton under these and other existing circumstances.

It is the purpose of the inventor to arrange in a convenient manner the eighteen listed grades of cotton embracing the nine standard Government grades in a cabinet under a transparent cover for the protection of the fixed grades while in use, and not interfere with the work of matching any sample of cotton under any circumstances or any change of light or reflection, because the same reflections are alike on the fixed grades and the sample to be graded. It is not possible for the cotton growers to become expert cotton graders, because the mind's eye cannot maintain these reflections of color and leaf for lack of continual practice, as is the case with a cotton buyer.

Dye Industry Not Afraid of Swiss Competition.

American dye manufacturers have little to fear from the establishment of dye manufacturing plants in this country by foreign firms in the opinion of Government officials here who are in close touch with the newly developed industry. Reports reaching Washington that three Swiss dye companies will soon come to this country with plans for building a great dye making plant caused no uneasiness regarding the results of the visit.

It is probable, it is thought here, that if these companies have such a plan, they will not come in a keenly competitive attitude. Should they adopt such an attitude the American dye manufacturers could very easily crush them.

Reference to secret formulas in possession of the Swiss concerns brought forth the statement that there was no known dyes which could not be made in this country. It is in the technique of manufacture that the American dye industry finds its principal weakness. Swiss companies coming here to do business would find themselves faced with practically the same difficulties in manufacturing their dyes as did the American firms when they first began. In fact, these difficulties would be much greater. It would be necessary for the new company to establish connections for raw materials, gather new workmen, and face all the other difficulties of starting an entirely new business. On the other hand, practically every

American dye manufacturer of today took up dye making with a plant already in running order, and through munition work already was making many of the products which enter into the complete dye.

Feasibility of the combination of Swiss experience in dye making with American capital in the United States was outlined in a special report to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce prepared in 1915 by Dr. Norton, one of the bureau's specialists.

The great wealth of at least three of the American dye makers of itself is sufficient to deter foreign competitors from entering the field if they knew that competition would be ruthless and aimed at their destruction. It would seem as if the game was not worth the candle. These companies already are very well established in Switzerland and can carry on their export dye trade from there. Establishment of a plant in the United States to supply the home market of this country, thereby evading payment of tariff, would be costly. The entire home market in this country is only approximately \$10,000,000 per year.

Admonition that an exceedingly careful watch must be kept upon German and foreign dye makers was voiced by an official. While a close watch will be kept by the Government much more satisfactory information and examinations can be obtained through technical men in the service of private companies. All help will be extended to such representatives, it was said.

It is known, in this connection,

that the American dye manufacturers probably have a finer corps of foreign representatives abroad than any other American industry. There is indeed very little chance for a German dye firm to enter this country under a false name and each step of the foreign makers in all countries is exceedingly well watched and reported on by highly technical and specialized men.

Georgia Cotton Mill Men Ask for Return of Roads.

Urging the Georgia delegation in the senate and house of representatives to oppose the plan for continued government control of railroads, the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia has sent to each congressman and senator from Georgia a letter expressing the views of the textile men on the transportation situation.

This letter is as follows:

"At a recent meeting of the executive committee of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia, which association represents more than 80 per cent of the cotton manufacturing industry in Georgia, strong resolutions were passed in opposition to government ownership of railroads or any extended government operation longer than necessary to complete present obligations.

"We believe that the authority by congress for federal control was a war measure solely and not an experiment for continued government ownership or operation. An early settlement of this question seems to us to be most important to commer-

cial and industrial welfare of this country.

"Our past progress is largely due to competition in service of carriers, if not in rates. Lack of competition in the carrying system of the country logically leads to poor service. We believe there should be no rate competition, and that the rate making power should immediately revert to the interstate commerce commission. A revision of the anti-pooling law and a broadening of the powers of the interstate commerce commission so as to allow a continuation of certain of the economies introduced by the present railroad administration, such as joint use of terminals and other facilities would in our opinion be beneficial to both the public and the carriers. With recent experiences before us, the interstate commerce commission can be fully trusted to allow such rates as will be adequate for the needs of the railroads for maintenance and expansion, as well as safeguard the interest of the public.

"For a great many reasons which logically present themselves against government ownership or control of railroads, we believe a great majority of the people of Georgia favor quick return of railroads to their owners for private operation.

"In behalf of our association we urge you to use your influence to this end.

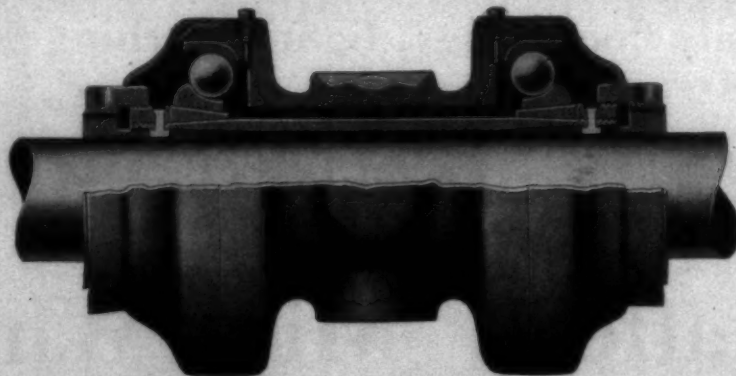
"Yours very truly,

"Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia,

"P. E. Glenn,

"Secretary and Treasurer."

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RELIABILITY
CAPACITY
CLEANLINESS
ADAPTIBILITY**



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BUILT TO OPERATE
UNFAILINGLY ON
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Warehousing Plans for Cotton.

(Continued from page 3.)

sive warehouse system; they will tend to reduce the number of shipments, to distribute the peak load of transportation, and to greatly eliminate cross shipments. These savings will be shared by the dealer and manufacturer.

From the manufacturers' viewpoint the transition from war to peace has made these warehouses an absolute necessity. The cotton textile interests have been recently forced to close their Government orders, and have thus been prevented in some cases from using the raw material purchased especially for these contracts. This has obliged them to take what civilian orders were offered, and under the present conditions with trade so stagnant there has been no opportunity to adapt these orders to the quality of cotton on hand. The manufacturer has thus often been forced to fill his requirements with the stock on hand, even although it was not suitable, as there was not time to secure the proper selection from the South. With the licensed warehouses in operation the owner of the raw material would have had the opportunity to sell and the manufacturer to buy just the selection wanted, and the change could have been made with almost no loss to the interests concerned.

Exporters would also make broad use of this system; with the tonnage leaving Boston and New York and warehouses within twenty-four

hours of same, the cotton mills of Europe would seize the opportunity to practically buy spot cotton, with the assurance that cotton could be landed at their mills within ten days from date of purchase. Why the producers of cotton have not seen the added outlet for their product by the use of such warehouses is beyond belief.

The proper warehousing of cotton is closely connected with the question of finance. Since the meeting at the Hotel Biltmore in June great progress has been made in financing the cotton crop. Already two large discount corporations are being organized in New York, and a committee of St. Louis bankers and merchants is at work on a great discount bank in that center. Two of these organizations are to handle bankers' and trade acceptances for all commodities, including cotton. One is being organized to handle cotton acceptances primarily, but will deal in other paper as well. This company has already made its commercial connections in the leading cotton centers of the South, and arrangements will soon be completed for handling the business for the next crop, in which trading has already begun.

Value of the Change.

The tremendous value of the change in the financing of cotton is no longer a subject of dispute but is conceded to be the only proper method to be employed. It has the unqualified approval of Governor Harding of the Federal Reserve Board, who repeatedly pointed out

its value to all interests, from the planter to the manufacturer. Paul A. Warburg, whose genius in financial matters is unquestioned, and to whom the country owes a great debt for his handling of our intricate war finances, heartily approves of this change and referred to the advantages of the system in his recent speech at Atlantic City.

The present cotton crop is estimated at 11,700,000 bales; this represents at 30 cents a pound a value of over one and three-quarter billion dollars; this amount under the old system of finance had to be met by the Southern and Northern interests directly connected with the production and manufacturing of the staple. The use of acceptances makes the solution of this problem much easier; in the first place, acceptances command a much more favorable rate, which means a saving to either the seller or the buyer, or both; in the second place, acceptances make the credit of the country absolutely liquid and distribute the burden of financing to all sections of the country, as idle capital from all sections will seek paper of such unquestionable worth. They constitute the most liquid form of investment a bank can hold.

With the United States such a creditor nation the question of finance promises to be exceedingly acute and we must see that we get the maximum use of all our resources. The slogan, "Don't stop saving food," must be abbreviated into "Don't stop saving." Thrift must become a national virtue, a

priceless inheritance left to us by the war. The tremendous payments of interest on account of our loans must not be met by imports of manufactured material which may disturb our industrial life; this money must be invested in foreign obligations, both public and private. We are no longer an isolated nation, but have joined the group of international powers.

A warehouse system as outlined above in conjunction with a broad use of acceptances would standardize and stabilize the cotton industry. It is quite necessary that cotton be stabilized in order to keep labor in the fields; the South must continue to raise large supplies of raw cotton in order to supply the needs of the world and to make up for the wastage of the past four years. It would certainly minimize the violent fluctuations in the exchanges caused by speculation; these fluctuations in the long run are very harmful to the producer and manufacturer alike.

What Puzzled Her.

"I understood the text, all right," remarked Aunt Ann Peebles after the Christmas sermon was over; "but the preacher's explanation of it puzzled me a good deal."

**Republic Cotton Mills No. 1.
Great Falls, S. C.**

Dever Little.....Superintendent
L. J. Hill.....Carder
J. L. Scruggs.....Spinner
J. P. Hollamon.....Weaver
D. P. Sides.....Master Mechanic

**You can easily flood dingy, light absorbing factory walls
and ceilings with**

The Paint That Sparkles O'er With Light

Chaffee's Mill White

More Light.

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PERMANENT FINISH

This paint has proven its efficiency in the leading textile mills everywhere. May we have an opportunity to prove it to you?

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October 13th Is Date Set For The Big Cotton Meeting

The world's cotton conference, which will include all branches of the industry from the cotton grower to the wholesaler and retailer of cloth, will be held in New Orleans, October 13 to 16. This decision was reached at a meeting of the General Committee on Arrangements held in the Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C.

The committee elected the following as officers of the committee on organization: James R. McColl, Pawtucket, R. I., chairman; James B. Hammett, of Anderson, S. C.; John T. Scott, Houston, Tex., as vice chairman; Sidney Y. West, Little Rock, Ark., treasurer, and Rufus R. Wilson, Boston, secretary. The committee also authorized the chairman to appoint an executive committee of not less than 12 or more than 21 members which usual sub-committees elected from the membership of the general committee shall do all things needful for the successful conduct of the world conference. The personnel of this executive committee will be announced later.

To Find Best Means for Aiding in European Textile Reconstruction.

The chairman also was authorized to appoint a commission on foreign representation of not less than nine or more than 15 members to visit Great Britain and the several European countries, invite participation of the textile organizations of these countries in the world conference and investigate and report to the conference upon how and in

what manner the United States can best contribute to the reconstruction and re-equipment of the textile service of Europe in whole or in part destroyed by the German army.

The meeting was presided over by W. Frank Shove, president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

Shove Outlines Problems.

The various problems of world-wide importance to the cotton industry were outlined by W. Frank Shove, president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, as suggestions for the International Clothing Conference as the meeting opened. Mr. Shove, after welcoming the delegates, said:

For several years the desirability, as well as the real need for holding such a conference immediately after the close of the war, in which we finally became participants, has been earnestly considered by careful students of the cotton industry. Steadily the conviction gained ground that producers and manufacturers of cotton, at home and abroad, were facing far-reaching and drastic changes which would involve profound alterations in every branch of the industry, and the successful solution of which would demand the exercise of statesmanship and economic foresight of the first order.

This conviction impelled the unanimous adoption at the annual meeting of the National Association in April, 1917, of a resolution em-

powering and directing the President to appoint a committee to consider and report upon the advisability of calling an international cotton conference immediately upon the conclusion of the world war, the same to be held at some convenient point in the United States, and to be composed of representatives of all branches of the cotton industry in the countries with which we should at that time enjoy reciprocal trade relations.

Lauds MacColl's Activity.

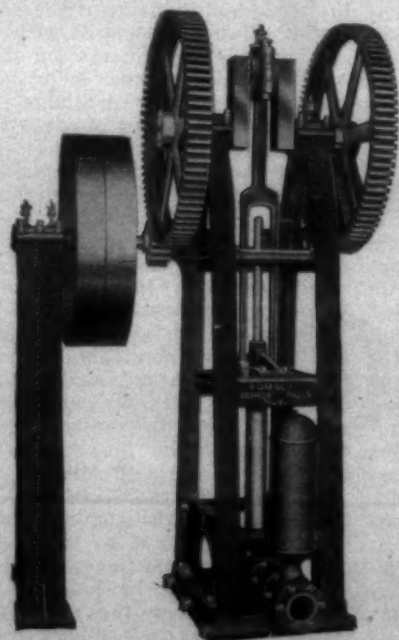
Carrying into effect the provisions of the resolution, my able predecessor in the presidency of the National Association in due course appointed a committee, of which Jas. R. MacColl, of Pawtucket, was chairman, for the purpose of considering the desirability of such a conference. Permit me to state in passing, that Mr. MacColl's appointment was an eminently fitting one, for he was president of the National Association in 1916, when a British Cotton Investigation Commission, promoted by prominent Lancashire spinners, visited this country, later participating in a conference, held in Washington, of American growers and manufacturers of cotton. He was still president in the following year when an international conference was held in Atlanta, with an attendance of more than 700 American delegates and upward of 100 foreign spinners and manufacturers.

In its report to the National Association at its fall meeting in 1917, Mr. MacColl's committee strongly recommended the convening of a World Cotton Conference after the war, and this report was unanimously adopted by the association. Finally, in November last, the president and secretary of the National Association were empowered by its directors to form and call the first meeting of a committee drawn from every important branch of the cotton industry, which should have charge of the arrangements for the proposed conference. We are assembled here this morning in response to that call.

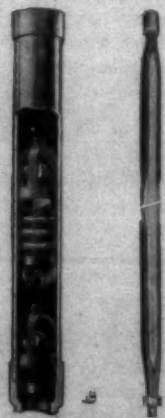
To Co-operate With European Manufacturers.

There is only one thing more to add to the story of these preliminary preparations. The cotton manufacturers of Europe, duly advised thereof through official channels, have manifested a keen and helpful interest in our plans. The International Federation, with headquarters at Manchester, both by mail and cable has been prompt and generous in its tenders of co-operation, and a letter received only a few days ago from its secretary states that its executive committee will meet at an early date to determine how it can most effectively second our efforts. It has been suggested that a commission be appointed by this committee to go abroad in May and in-

(Continued on Page 22.)



Working Head for Belt Drive



Artesian Cylinder and Wood Connecting Rod

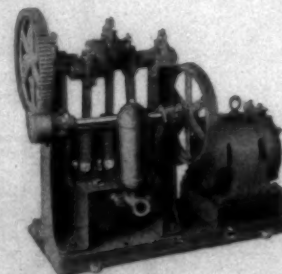
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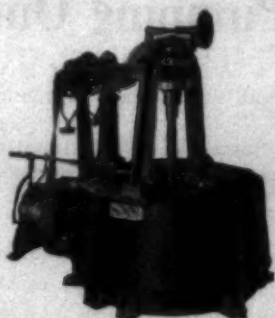
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THE COMING INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION OF THE WORLD

(Report from the Guaranty Trust Co.)

With peace an accomplished fact, we are face to face with its problems and with those involved in the readjustments of finance and business from a war to a peace basis. And the most important question confronting our industrial and financial leaders is: What will be the major trend of economic developments?

The best approach to an answer to this question seems to be an interpretation of relevant developments already in process before the war intervened. The provision of essential transportation agencies in the industrial and geographical frontiers of the world indicates that a combination of economic forces was laying the foundations before the war for a period of unusual world-wide industrial expansion. It appears likely that after the brief period of readjustment the world war will be found to have accelerated this movement materially.

Reasons for Expansion.

These pre-war preparations for industrial expansion were the logical outgrowth of conditions in the leading industrial nations. The United States, Japan, and Germany exemplified perhaps most completely the industrial development which characterized the latter years of the nineteenth century; and because of their relative industrial progress these countries, naturally, were looking increasingly for opportunities to expand, either through colonization or the enlargement of foreign trade and investments. And as a further consequence, toward the end of this period, it became necessary also for the surplus capital of other countries, which had contributed to this industrial growth, to seek opportunities in new areas.

This combination of events is a repetition of a familiar experience. Once intensive industrial development is under way it often carries a nation past the point of best distribution of productive factors, with a consequent disturbance of the equilibrium of industrial forces. Not until the point of best adjustment is past are the industrial leaders brought to a realization of the need of readjustment. But always the remedy for relatively over-intensive development lies, not in contraction, but in expansion. Additional supplies of raw materials must be obtained and new markets for finished goods developed.

Transportation the Basis of Expansion.

For such expansion, means of transportation, of course, are indispensable, because any degree of territorial division of labor, and effective occupational division as well, are conditioned upon transportation. For this reason, outstanding progress in material civilization has been associated hitherto with one or another of the conspicuous discoveries in the field of transportation, or else with the utilization of the existing agencies in new fields. The invention of the compass broaden-

ed immensely the field of marine navigation; but perhaps its most significant single result came centuries later when, in seeking the coveted sea route to Asia, America was discovered. Down to the last few centuries, concentrations of population and civilization remained close to water, and only with the application of steam to land transportation was a cheap means of communication found which made possible the really marvelous industrial development of the last three-quarters of a century.

Pre-War Plans for Development of Frontiers.

Because of the unusual pressure in recent years for outlets for surplus capital, many plans were formulated for the development of transportation in various parts of the world. Isolated as they may appear when viewed singly, they are more rightly understood when regarded as so many expressions of a widespread desire to share in the industrial progress which comes with the development of new countries—the precursors of another of the world's recurrent periods of notable industrial expansion.

Among the undertakings of special significance in this connection, first place should be given to the Panama Canal—opened in the first month of the war—because it, more than any other single undertaking in recent years, is destined to effect the trade and industry of the entire world. Closely associated with this enterprise is the construction of the Alaskan Railway, now being completed and making available our only important supply of coal on the Pacific coast.

The Canadian railway building program included the completion of the second and third trans-continental lines whose western extensions were to open up considerable virgin territory in the Canadian West and Northwest.

Australia, with an area equal to that of the continental United States, and with practically all its population of less than 5,000,000 concentrated along the coast, proposed the construction of intersecting trans-continental railroads.

In Africa, the rail sections of the Cape-to-Cairo rail-water route were under construction, as were railroads eaching from the east and the west coasts into the heart of the continent. Among the many projected roads was a northern trans-continental between Algiers and Cairo through the one-time granary of the Roman world.

Railroads traversing Persia and Afghanistan were planned which would give direct rail communication between Europe and India, and the Bagdad road was to be extended toward the Persian Gulf.

China, after having remained in an isolated position without adequate means of communication between the extended parts of the country, was adopting the modern means of

(Continued on page 20.)

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The Average Counts of Cloth

Written for the Southern Textile Bulletin by Textile.

To find the average sley when the number of ends in the warp and the width of the cloth are known, divide number of ends by the width, as follows: A piece of cloth 40 inches wide contains 2000 ends. What is the average sley?

$2000 \div 40 = 50$ average sley. By sley is meant number of ends per inch in the cloth, provided each dent in the reed in which it was made contains an equal number of ends. By average sley is meant the average number of ends per inch in the cloth, when some dents in the reed contain more ends than others.

In finding average sleys, ply yarns are always figured as the number of single threads of which they are composed. If we have 400 ends of 4 ply yarn, it would be figured as 1600 ends of single yarn. To find the average counts of yarn in a set of warps containing different counts of yarn, divide the number of ends of single yarn of each count by its own counts, then add the results and divide into the total number of ends. Example: A warp pattern is arranged 10 ends No. 30, 5 ends No. 10; to find the average counts:

$$10 \div 30 = 33 \frac{1}{3}$$

$$5 \div 10 = 50$$

$$15 \div 83 \frac{1}{3} = 18 \text{ average counts.}$$

In finding the average counts in cloth where ply yarns are used, it is always advisable to reduce each counts of yarn to single thread. To illustrate the point: A set of 4 warps contains 400 ends of 3 ply No. 40's, 500 ends of 4 ply No. 10's, 250 ends of 2 ply No. 6's, 4000 ends of No. 24's. To find average counts:

$$400 \times 3 = 1200 - 40's.$$

$$500 \times 4 = 2000 - 10's$$

$$250 \times 2 = 500 - 6's$$

$$1200 \div 40 = 30$$

$$2000 \div 10 = 200$$

$$500 \div 6 = 83.333$$

$$4000 \div 24 = 166.666$$

$$7700 \div 480 = 16.04 \text{ average counts.}$$

To find the average counts of filling in a cloth containing two or more counts of filling: Divide number of picks of each counts per pattern by its own counts, add the results and divide into total number of picks per pattern. Example: A cloth contains 45 picks No. 15 and 105 picks No. 5 in a pattern. Find average counts:

$$45 \div 15 = 3$$

$$105 \div 5 = 21$$

$$150 \div 24 = 6.25 \text{ average counts.}$$

Practically all the common classes of cotton cloth are based on the number of yards to the pound, with a given width, sley, and pick. Probably the most important point in the manufacture of cotton cloth is to keep the weight right. If your cloth runs too light the buyer will cause trouble and if it runs too heavy the mill management will investigate. In the coarser grades of cloth, warp and filling counts are about equal, while in the higher grades the filling is considerably higher than the warp.

To find the average counts of yarn in a piece of cloth when the ends and

the warps, pick, width in the reed, and the number of yards per pound are known. First, find the weight of one yard of cloth, next multiply number of ends by the slashing length in order to get the original length of the yarn, then multiply the pick by the width at the reed and by 36, add the length of the filling and length of the warp, multiply the result by 16 and then divide by the weight of one yard and 840 which will give the average counts. The following will illustrate: A piece of cloth 4 yards to the pound contains 600 ends of 3 ply 30's—10% contraction; 200 ends of 2 ply 13's—15% contraction; 2000 ends of 30's—8% contraction; 40 inches in width in reed, 50 picks per inch. To find the average counts:

$$16 \div 4 = 4 \text{ oz., weight of 1 yard.}$$

$$36 \times 100 \div 90 = 40 \text{ inches, original length of 3 ply 30's.}$$

$$36 \times 100 \div 85 = 42.35 \text{ inches, original length of 2 ply 13's.}$$

$$36 \times 100 \div 92 = 39.13 \text{ inches, original length of 30's.}$$

$$600 \text{ ends of 3 ply 30's} = 1800 \text{ ends 30's single ply yarn.}$$

$$200 \text{ ends of 2 ply 13's} = 400 \text{ ends 13's single ply yarn.}$$

$$2000 \text{ ends of single 30's} = 2000 \text{ ends.}$$

$$1800 \times 40 \div 36 = 2,000 \text{ yards 30's.}$$

$$400 \times 42.35 \div 36 = 470.55 \text{ yards 13's.}$$

$$2000 \times 39.13 \div 36 = 2173.77 \text{ yards 30's.}$$

$$40 \times 50 \times 36 \div 36 = 2000 \text{ filling.}$$

$$200 + 470.55 + 2173.77 + 2000 = 6644.32 \text{ total yards of yarn.}$$

$$6644.32 \times 16 \div 840 \times 4 = 31.63, \text{ average counts.}$$

To find the average counts of yarn in a piece of cloth when the sley, pick, width, and yards per pound are known: Add sley and pick together and multiply the result by the width and the yards per pound and divide result by 840. Example: A piece of cloth is made 80 ends by 60 picks, 40 inches wide, 5 yards per pound. To find average counts:

$$80 + 60 = 140.$$

$140 \times 40 \times 36 \times 5 \div 36 \times 840 = 33.33$, average counts. Multiplying 40 by 36, we get the number of square inches in 1 yard of cloth; by multiplying by 140 gets the number of inches of yarn in 1 yard; multiplying by 5 gets number of inches of yarn in 1 pound; dividing by 36 reduces inches to yards, and by 840 (cotton standard), we obtain the counts.

To find the average counts of yarn in a cloth when the sley, pick, counts of warp and filling are known: Divide sley by the warp counts and the pick by the filling counts, add the results and divide into the sum of the sley and pick. Thus: A cloth 80 by 70 is composed of 50's warp and 40's filling. What are the average counts of yarn?

$$80 \div 50 = 1.6$$

$$70 \div 40 = 1.75$$

$$150 \div 3.35 = 44.77, \text{ average counts.}$$

To find the average counts of yarn in a cloth containing more than one count of warp yarn; when the width, warp counts, number of ends of each counts of warp, pick and filling counts are known. Multiply pick by cloth width, divide by fill-

ing counts, then divide the number of each counts by its own counts; add total yards of filling with total yards of warp and then divide this by the sum of the quotients which will give the average counts. As an example, the following: A piece of cloth contains 60 ends of 4 ply 9's, 2000 ends of 22's, has 60 picks per inch of 26's, is 40 inches wide; find average counts of yarn.

60 ends of 4 ply = 240 ends of single ply 9's.

$60 \times 36 \times 40 \div 36 = 2400$ yds. of filling.

$2400 \div 26 = 92.3$

$240 \div 9 = 26.66$

$2000 \div 22 = 90.9$

$4640 \div 209.86 = 22.11$, aver. counts.

Often a designer is confronted with the somewhat tedious and difficult task of analyzing a small piece of cloth to ascertain the numbers of warp and filling or the average counts of same. The latter can be solved by the following method, that is the average counts. We have a small piece of cloth; first multiply the sum of the sley and pick by the number of square inches weighed and by 7000 (grains in 1 pound), and divide by the weight in grains times 36 times 840. Thus: 6 square inches of cloth weighs 8.2 grains; it has 110 ends per inch and 80 picks.

$110 \times 80 = 8800$

$190 \times 6 \times 7000$

$= 32.18$, average counts.

$8.2 \times 36 \times 840$

To produce a given sley in cloth: It must be remembered as the cloth shrinks the warp threads become closer to each other and produce more ends per inch. Only approximate results can be obtained in this manner as in all things that pertain to shrinkage and contraction, still for medium sized yarn when the number of ends and picks are about equal and the counts of the warp and filling are the same, fairly accurate results can be obtained by referring to the table on shrinkage

and contraction. To find the reed to use in order to produce a given sley of cloth: Take the finished width and find the original width by using a percentage as given in the table, then find the total number of ends in finished cloth and divide this by the original width and the number of ends per dent in the reed. For instance: We wish to produce a 36-inch cloth, 60 by 56, 2 ends per dent, number 22's warp and filling. What reed is it necessary to use? By referring to the table we find the shrinkage to be about 7%.

$36 \times 100 \div 93 = 38.6$ inches, original width. $36 \times 60 = 2160$, total number of ends. $2160 \div 38.6 \times 2 = 27.99$ or 28 reed to use. Although the above is the most accurate method to use, the following answers very well. Find the approximate shrinkage by referring to the table. In the above example we have a sley cloth 60 ends per inch. Shrinkage is bound to be about 7%, therefore 60 must be equal to 107% of the number of ends per inch in the reed. $60 \times 100 \div 107 = 55.1$ ends per inch. In dividing by 2 to place 2 ends per dent in reed, we find the reed to use is 28 as in the first method.

To find what sley would be produced by using a given reed in an evenly balanced piece of cloth. Proceed in following manner: Find per cent of shrinkage from the table, by subtracting from 100, find what per cent reed number will be of the finished sley, divide by the per cent obtained, multiply by 100. Example: What sley will be produced by using a 28 reed, 2 ends per dent, cloth composed of 22's warp and filling, 56 picks per inch, shrinkage by table 7%. $100 - 7 = 93\%$ finished sley. $56 \times 100 \div 93 = 60.2$ or No. 60 sley produced.

You can still get butter for a few cents a pound less than you have to pay for a good grade of chocolates.

SUPERINTENDENTS AND OVERSEERS.

We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the enclosed blank and send it to us.

.....1918.

Name of Mill.....

Town.....

.....Spinning Spindles..... Looms

.....Superintendent

.....Carder


.....Spinner

.....Weaver

.....Cloth Room

.....Master Mechanic

.....Dyer



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DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

Answer to "Slubber."

Editor: In answer to his question, I take it for granted that "Slubber" has the English type of builder.

I will say that I have had some trouble just like he is having and my trouble was that the stop pawls which work on the tension gear had gotten out of proper setting.

When the frame would change at the top, the ends would run slack until it changed at the bottom, then the ends would pick up and run O. K. till it changed again at the top. English Builder.

Blueing Recipe Wanted.

Editor: Please put this on your discussion page.

What kind of blueing makes the best ink for stamping light weight sheeting? What is the brand of this blueing and where can it be bought. I would like to see a recipe for blueing published on this page. Blue.

Speed of Twisters.

Editor:

What is the maximum special speed of twister spindles on 3-inch ring twisters, running 12-2 ply yarn on single head bobbins, 1 1/4-inch whirl. Twister.

Wants Cloth Room Overseers to Write More.

Editor:

I have read your paper ever since you started it and have always thought that your discussion page was one of the interesting things in it. From time to time I have read some very interesting questions published there, and have gotten a good deal of information that has helped me in my work. The boys seem to write by fits and spells, you might say. However, there is one thing that I want to say in connection with the discussion department. That is, I have never seen as much from the cloth room men as I would like. What is the matter with our cloth room overseers that we never see them in print. It is not because they are not up against as many problems as the other departments,

or that their room is not important. I am a superintendent now, but my first overseer's place was in the cloth room. I can remember when the cloth room overseer was not thought to have as important position as the other overseers, and they received less money, too. However, most of the mills are now paying their cloth room men as much as their other overseers, which I think is only right and fair.

I certainly would like to see some of the men who handle the cloth rooms send in articles for publication. It would be interesting to many of the readers, I think. Ex-Cloth Room.

We will be glad to have any cloth room overseer send us any questions or articles he wants to see published on this page. It is always open to our readers and we agree with the above that many of our readers would like to see more from the cloth room men.—Editor.

Link-Belt Equipment for Handling Coal.

The Link-Belt Co., of Chicago, has recently issued a very valuable booklet descriptive of their equipment for the handling and preparation of coal at the mine. Book 333, as it is known, is very thorough and profusely illustrated and covers coal tipples, conveyors, washeries and other equipment used at the mine. It also shows a number of complete Link-Belt installations. It carries 88 pages, showing by unusually good illustrations the many kinds of coal handling machinery which is manufactured by the Link-Belt Company. Any one who is interested in this subject would do well to write the company for a copy of Book 333, as it contains much useful and interesting information.

Avondale Mills.

Birmingham, Ala., Jan. 15, 1919.

Mr. David Clark,

Charlotte, N. C.

My Dear Mr. Clark:

The Health and Happiness issue of the Southern Textile Bulletin is a wonderful, yet a true, picture of the great development of the Textile industry of the South.

We heartily congratulate you upon the splendid success you had in getting out such an elaborate issue, one that so truly pictures the real conditions as they exist throughout the Southern cotton mills.

With best wishes for your continued success, and with kind regards.

Yours very truly,

Z. H. Mangum.

Kinston Cotton Mills.

Kinston, N. C., Jan. 14, 1919.

Mr. David Clark, Editor,

Southern Textile Bulletin,

Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir:

I have received the copy of the Health and Happiness number and I wish to congratulate you on the splendid work that you have done on getting out such an interesting number. To my judgment, it is by far the most complete book of information ever gotten out by any textile paper.

Wishing you a prosperous year, I am,

Yours truly,

J. B. Meacham, Supt.

Greenville, S. C.

Mr. David Clark, Editor,

Southern Textile Bulletin,

Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of the Health and Happiness Number of the Southern Textile Bulletin and I congratulate you on this magnificent production.

I beg to remain,

Yours sincerely,

W. R. Owens.

The Sea Island Cotton Situation Is Abnormal.

Washington, Jan. 18.—Reviewing the cotton situation, the federal reserve board's monthly report for December, made public today, says:

"As to sea island cotton, comparatively very little of it has been marketed, and the producers feel that unless a higher price prevails present holdings will be a dead loss. There are no sales of sea island cotton, and it is reported that very few bales of this year's crop have been sold, except to speculators. This is a very unusual condition and it is working considerable hardship on

the growers and merchants. An investigation as to the cost of production of sea island and long staple cotton shows that it has probably cost the grower around 70 cents a pound, lints, at least, not less than 65 cents.

Knitted Puttees.

The Quartermaster's Corps shifted from a woven to a knitted puttee early last year and following this shift placed orders for large quantities, enough, in fact, to carry them for the balance of the year and well into 1919. The new knitted puttee that was bought measured 106 inches long and 4 1/4 inches wide and weighed 6 pounds to the dozen. On one end of the puttee there was a tape 1 1/2 yards long.

Samples were called for from manufacturers in a position to furnish them and offers were asked. No bids were advertised for, but the department knew just about what was the right price to pay for them and secured offers within a narrow range of prices. The purchasing of the anticipated quantities that would likely be needed was made within a comparatively short time and no additional quantities were bought. The termination of the war before the supplies already purchased were used up put an end to the necessity of buying more.

A Prodigy.

A gentleman living just outside of Chicago went into the city to his office each day. When he was leaving home on the morning before Christmas, his wife said she would like him to bring a banner for her Sunday-school class to use at an entertainment that evening, but that she did not yet know the wording and size needed. They agreed that she should send him a telegram during the day, giving him these two items. Consequently, before starting for home in the afternoon, he went to the near-by telegraph office and found quite an excitement over the message which had just been received and which read: "Unto us a child is born. Three feet wide and six feet long."

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Gastonia Mills Pay Dividends

Quite a number of the mills at Gastonia, N. C., have just held their annual meetings and the reports from the treasurers showed that these mills, in common with all of the plants in the South, enjoyed a very prosperous time during 1918.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Osceola Mills Monday directors for the ensuing year were elected as follows: T. W. Wilson, A. E. Moore, A. G. Myers, Geo. E. Marvin and W. T. Rankin. The directors elected the following officers: W. T. Rankin, president and treasurer; A. E. Moore, vice president; George E. Marvin, secretary. Reports from the officers showed that the past year had been a satisfactory one. A five per cent quarterly dividend was paid.

Flint Manufacturing Company: Following directors were elected for 1919: J. H. Separk, L. L. Jenkins, H. M. Cleveland, S. N. Boyce, J. R. Withers, J. Lee Robinson and J. L. Gray. Since the annual meeting, Mr. J. R. Withers has died and Mr. D. R. LaFar has been elected to fill the vacancy thus created. The following officers were elected by the directors: President, L. L. Jenkins; vice president, S. N. Boyce; secretary and treasurer, J. H. Separk; general superintendent, J. L. Gray. A 10 per cent dividend was paid January 1st.

Arlington Cotton Mills: Elected the following directors: J. Lee Robinson, J. H. Separk, J. L. Gray, S. N. Boyce, D. R. LaFar, Dr. C. E. Adams and H. M. Cleveland. The directors elected the following officers for the year 1919: President, J. Lee Robinson; vice president, S. N. Boyce; secretary and treasurer, J. H. Separk; general superintendent, J. L. Gray. A 10 per cent dividend was paid January 1st.

Gray Manufacturing Company: The following directors were elected: L. L. Jenkins, J. Lander Gray, J. H. Separk, J. Lee Robinson, Thos. L. Craig, Geo. A. Gray and F. D. Barkley. The directors elected the following officers for the year 1919: President, L. L. Jenkins; vice president, Thos. L. Craig; vice president, J. L. Gray; secretary and treasurer, J. H. Separk; general superintendent, J. L. Gray. A dividend of 5 per cent was paid January 1st.

Parkdale Mills, Inc.: Elected directors as follows: J. Lee Robinson, J. L. Gray, J. H. Separk, Thos. L. Craig, F. D. Barkley, C. D. Gray, L. L. Jenkins. The directors elected the following officers for the year 1919: President, J. Lee Robinson; vice president, J. L. Gray; secretary and treasurer, J. H. Separk; general superintendent, J. L. Gray. A 5 per cent dividend was paid January 1st.

Arrow Mills, Inc.: Elected the following directors: J. Lee Robinson, J. L. Gray, J. H. Separk, L. L. Jenkins, Thos. L. Craig, F. D. Barkley and S. N. Boyce. The directors elected the following officers: J. Lee Robinson, president; J. L. Gray, vice president; J. H. Separk, secretary and treasurer; J. L. Gray, general superintendent. A 10 per cent dividend was paid January 1st.

Myrtle Mills, Inc.: Elected the following directors: J. Lee Robinson, Thos. L. Craig, S. N. Boyce, F.

D. Barkley, J. L. Gray, C. M. Dunn and J. H. Separk. The directors elected the following officers: J. Lee Robinson, president; J. H. Separk, secretary and treasurer; J. L. Gray, general superintendent.

Greenville Textile Club Elects Officers.

J. H. Spencer was elected president of the Greenville Textile Club at the second luncheon meeting of the club held Monday at the Martha Washington Tea Room, when the club was formally organized. Other officers elected were: Vice president, D. L. Norris, president of Norris Brothers; secretary-treasurer, Walter W. Gayle, selling agent for the Saco-Lowell Shops. The purpose of this club is to create a closer unity among the representatives of manufacturers of textile supplies and primarily to boost Greenville and the Southern Textile Exposition proposed for this spring.

Although this is the second meeting of the club since its inception two weeks ago the club now has more than fifty live-wire members and the organizers are elated over the unlimited prospects for the enlargement of the membership and the scope of the work of the club.

This club will hold luncheon meetings the first and third Mondays of each month when the members will transact any business matters that may come before the club and also utilize the hour for furthering the social relationship of the members. It was stated in the by-laws, which were drawn up by the organization committee and adopted by the club at yesterday's meeting, that the object of the organization shall be to promote acquaintance and good fellowship among its members, to present them an opportunity for informing themselves along textile lines and specialties and to advertise Greenville and the Southern Textile Exposition.

An important clause of the by-laws stated that the membership of the organization shall consist of residents of Greenville who sell direct to the textile industry of the South, representing manufacturers of machinery, equipment, supplies and specialties, textile publications and textile engineers.

Efforts will also be made by the club to interest manufacturers in the Southern Textile Exposition that have not exhibited here in previous years and in other ways to give wide publicity to this exposition which is an annual event of greatest importance to the city.

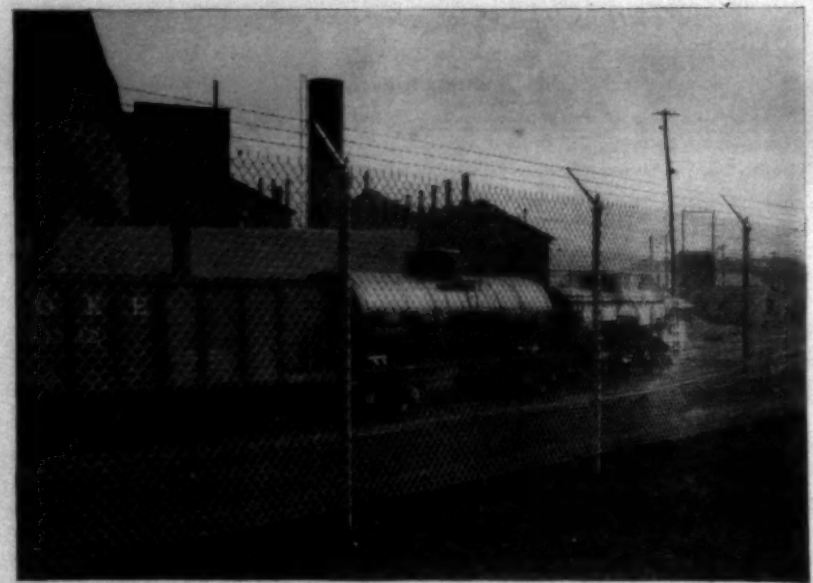
Arkwright Mills.

Spartanburg, S. C.

W. W. Becknell.....Superintendent
H. S. Fowler.....Carder
W. F. Rogers.....Spinner
J. B. Bowie.....Weaver
V. E. Myers.....Cloth Room
Hazel Amos.....Master Mechanic
D. P. Rogers.....Time Keeper and
Outside Overseer



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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Published Every Thursday By

CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

Offices: 39-41 S. Church St. Charlotte, N. C.

DAVID CLARK.....Managing Editor
B. ARP LOWRANCE.....Associate Editor

SUBSCRIPTION

One year, payable in advance.....	\$1.50
Other countries in Postal Union.....	3.00
Single Copies.....	.10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

ADVERTISING

Advertising rates furnished upon application.

Address all communications and make all drafts, checks and money orders payable to Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1919

President Poincare's Address.

Some time ago we expressed editorially the opinion that the greatest factor in bringing the war to an early end was the hope of freedom which the United States gave to many nationalities and peoples who had in generations past been conquered and so submerged by Germany, Austria and Turkey as to be almost forgotten.

It is therefore of peculiar interest to see our view endorsed by President Poincare of France in the address with which he opened the Peace Conference in Paris last Saturday, as follows:

"While the conflict was gradually extending over the entire surface of the earth, the clanking of chains was heard here and there and captive nationalities from the depths of their age-long jails cried out to us for help. Yes, more, they escaped to come to our aid.

"Poland came to life again and sent us troops: The Czecho-Slovaks won their right to independence in Siberia, in France and in Italy. The Jugo-Slavs, the Armenians, the Syrians and Levantines, the Arabs, all the victims, long helpless or resigned, of the historic deeds of injustice, all the strangled in liberty, viewed the clash of arms and turned to us as their natural defenders."

The only difference is that the "clank of chains" did not occur until after the United States entered the war, for it has to be admitted that each of our Allies has in the

past conquered weaker nations and still holds them.

When the United States with clean hands and devotion to liberty came forward hope rose in the peoples long since subjugated by the Central Powers and the heaven worked until there came a breaking point in Austria and the tottering of the imperialistic machine began.

Possibilities of Export Trade.

We have been hearing and reading a great deal recently about the export trade that the United States will be able to build up now that the whole world is said to be in need of textiles of all kinds. There is no question that the manufacturers of this country are going to be called on to fill a tremendous share of the demand that is bound to come.

The South American countries alone are going to offer enormous markets for American cotton goods. In the years before the world war, the Germans held a large share of the South American trade. In 1913, Germany sold to Argentina alone, over one million dollars worth of cotton hosiery. In that year, American sales of cotton hosiery amounted to only \$750. In 1917, American cotton hosiery sales in Argentina amounted to \$600,000. At present only about 50 out of the 1,700 cotton mills in Germany are in operation and strikes are going on in the few

mills that are running. In view of this, even the most optimistic German could not say that their prospects for export business in cotton goods are very bright. So it is safe to assume that the question of German competition in South American trade is not going to bother our manufacturers.

It is true that at present no great amount of export business can be put through with South America, as there are many difficulties in the way just now. However, it is only a question of weeks before this will increase. No one can say exactly when, but increased business there is generally agreed to be close at hand. Lack of shipping facilities is holding back South American business, but this will be gradually lessened as more and more ships are released from war service. Another factor which is temporarily holding up South American trade is that the buyers there have been advised that their markets would be made a dumping ground for large stocks of American goods and at present they are playing a waiting game.

During the war, our export trade grew by leaps and bounds. American textiles became better known than ever before throughout the whole world, their merits recognized. With an American merchant marine and world wide banking connections, there is no reason why we could not retain foreign trade that was established and increase it materially.

Many American manufacturers have shown a hesitancy in going after foreign business. Those who have not been engaged in export trade seem to feel that one of the great difficulties is lack of facilities for ascertaining the credit standing of prospective customers in other countries. While this view might have been correct before the war, the systematic development of American banking in recent years that has come with the establishment of branch houses in other countries has provided ample ways in which to supply all required credit information.

The American manufacturer who goes after this export trade will meet with success if he handles this business on the same sound basis that brought him a good domestic market for his product. Foreign selling must be on a strictly business-like basis and only then will it develop into what it should be, that is a balance wheel for mill production, not just a hit or miss proposition. In the proper methods of handling, it can be profitable, safe and steady.

Organized Labor Has Program for Period of Reconstruction.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Federal ownership, operation, or regulation of public and semi-public utilities was recommended in the report of the committee on reconstruction of the American Federation of Labor, made public today after its approval by the federation's executive council.

Government ownership of all wharves and docks, federal legislation to prevent child labor and equality in pay for men and women workers also were urged.

The committee opposed the formation of a labor political party.

Other recommendations by the committee included:

The right of labor to fix its hours of work; no limitation on the rights of public employees to organize; maximum working day of eight hours with overtime prohibited except under extraordinary emergencies, and the week's working time limited to five and one-half days.

Legislation limiting and defining the powers of corporations, and extension of federal control of corporations to supervision of capital stock increases and incurring of bonded indebtedness, with a provision that corporation books be open to federal inspection.

Removal of all restrictions on "free speech," individuals and groups to be held responsible for their utterances.

Increase in taxes on incomes, inheritances and land values.

An Invitation.

We have received from Selfridge & Co., of London, Eng., an announcement which is directed to "Merchant and Buyers of America." It reads as follows:

To the Merchants and Buyers of America:

I realize, of course, that almost everyone in America, who can do so, will, within the next year or two, wish to visit Europe, either on business or pleasure, and especially the cities of France and Belgium, which have now become so historic. Most of these visitors will land in England first, and I desire to extend to my brother-merchants or buyers, of America, a cordial invitation to utilize this house in any way they may think fit.

We shall provide desk accommodation so that each one may, if he chooses, have office space to be used as he desires. He may, if he wishes, make his appointments here, plan out his itinerary, have his mail sent to him addressed to 400 Oxford street, London, W. L., and do as much, or as little, of any business that he has in hand from his office here as he may feel is wise.

Of course this invitation is one entirely of good will. There is no possible kind of obligation incurred by any one in accepting it. I invite them as one of their fellow-countrymen, each and all, to have a temporary business "home," as it were, in London, and the greater number who accept this invitation the more I shall be pleased.

H. S. Selfridge.

Personal News

W. J. Hamilton is now night second hand in carding at the Johnston Mills, North Charlotte.

G. A. Floyd, of Villa Rica, Ga., is now master mechanic at the Eaton (Ga.) Mills.

J. W. Jolly has resigned as superintendent of the C. M. Plowman Yarn Mills, Lawrenceville, Ga.

C. S. Wood has resigned as superintendent of the Florence Mills, Ashcraft Mills, Florence, Ala.

S. W. Cox, of Lancaster, S. C., is now fixing looms at the Carhartt Mill, Rock Hill, S. C.

Max Merritt has been promoted to loom fixer at the Carhartt Mill, Rock Hill, S. C.

T. H. Baxter, of Bessemer City, N. C., has become master mechanic at the Fidelity Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

J. R. Huddleson, of Rock Hill, S. C., has become overseer of dyeing at the Hamilton Carhartt Mills, Elberton, Ga.

S. H. Childers, of Pelzer, S. C., has become overseer of weaving at the Hamilton Carhartt Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

J. F. Cunningham has resigned as superintendent of the Great Falls Manufacturing Company, Rockingham, N. C.

R. L. Medlin has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Great Falls Manufacturing Company, Rockingham, N. C.

C. E. Wall has accepted the position of overseer of carding and spinning at the C. M. Plowman Yarn Mills, Lawrenceville, Ga.

Geo. W. Baxter, of Cedartown, Ga., has accepted the position of night overseer of carding at the Judson Mill, Greenville, S. C.

G. W. Dearman has resigned his position at the Franklin Mill, Concord, N. C., to become overseer of spinning at the Brancord Mill, of the same place.

Henry W. Agnew has resigned as general manager of the C. M. Plowman Yarn Mills, Lawrenceville, Ga., and accepted a position in the Philadelphia office of the same company.

T. L. Becknell has been transferred from overseer of weaving to overseer in the webbing mill of the Great Falls Manufacturing Company, Rockingham, N. C.

H. S. Fowler has resigned as overseer of carding at the Camperdown Mills, Greenville, S. C., and accepted a similar position at the Arkwright Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.

Geo. A. Bates has resigned as timekeeper at the Exposition Mills, Atlanta, Ga., after having been with the company for 15 years and will become assistant treasurer of the Palmetto (Ga.) Mills.

E. P. Coffield will be superintendent of the Brogan Mill, Anderson, S. C., after C. W. Causey goes to the Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C., Mr. Causey's change having been previously reported.

H. B. Miller has resigned as superintendent of the cotton department of the Atlanta (Ga.) Woolen Mills and accepted the position of superintendent of the Ashcraft Mill, Florence, Ala.

J. E. Pressley has resigned as overseer of carding and spinning at the Athens (Ga.) Manufacturing Company, to become superintendent of the cotton department of the Atlanta (Ga.) Woolen Mills.

Charles Wiggins has resigned as overseer of carding at the Arkwright Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., and accepted a similar position at the Katrine Manufacturing Company, Fork Shoals, N. C.

J. L. Picklesimer, superintendent of the duck plant of the Great Falls Manufacturing Company, Rockingham, N. C., will hereafter act as superintendent of both mills of the company.

James Oates has resigned as carder and spinner with the Tenille (Ga.) Yarn Mills to return to his former position as carder, spinner, twisting and winding, with the Marcella Cotton Manufacturing Company of Eufaula, Ala.

R. R. Blakely Dead.

R. R. Blakely, overseer of the cloth room at the Brandon Mills, Greenville, S. C., died last week at his home, after being ill for about 10 days with influenza.

Mr. Blakely was a well-known mill man and had a great many friends in the industry who will regret to learn of his death. He was prominent in fraternal circles and highly esteemed by all who knew him.

G. W. Hamilton Dead.

G. W. Hamilton, president of the Crown Cotton Mills, Dalton, Ga., died last week at Johns Hopkins hospital in Baltimore. The funeral was held in Dalton last Sunday.

Mr. Hamilton was one of the leading cotton mill men of his state and had been very successful in his work. He was greatly interested in the welfare of his employees and had done much for them. He is survived by his wife and several children.

Hurt in Wreck.

A large Packard roadster belonging to Robert S. Mebame, president of the Republic Mills, Great Falls, S. C., was completely demolished Tuesday by being struck by a train on the Catawba Valley Railroad near Nitrolee. In the automobile at the

time were Robert E. Mebame, Jr., Logan Scruggs and a third young man. All were badly bruised and shaken up. The crossing where the accident occurred is said to be dangerous. Many other accidents have occurred there.

Belgium Needs Textiles.

The crying needs of the population of Belgium today is for clothing and other textiles, rather than food, according to cablesgrams received here from Herbert Hoover. The people have had no textiles during a period of four years, except for the meager imports by the Commission for Relief in Belgium which have always been devoted to the destitutes, is the report. The population is underclad and the one direction in which the Belgians are in need of charitable help is in the large clothing supplies to the Commission for Relief in Belgium.

There is no quantity of second-hand clothing that will not be needed and that will not bring gratitude to the hearts of some individual Belgian. With this exception the Belgian people no longer wish for charity from the world.

Commenting on the textile industry of Belgium, Mr. Hoover says many of the textile mills have been put out of commission, either through deliberate destruction and removal of machinery, or by removal of the copper and brass parts of electrical motors. Some of the textile mills of the more antiquated type of equipment apparently did not appeal to the Germans, and they K. Rupprecht and the general mandate. The Germans seem to have focused themselves on the modern equipment. This is the first official information regarding actual conditions as to textiles in Belgium. Mr. Hoover will report later on northern France and it is regarded as probable that the same condition exists as in Belgium. It appears entirely probable therefore that the demand for textiles from Belgium and northern France will be great for a considerable time for it will take much time to restore the industries and, as Mr. Hoover points out, these people have had no textiles during a period of four years. The first great task apparently will be to cloth Europe, and it would appear certain that the textile industries of America and Great Britain will be called upon to supply the goods.

Revenge.

The druggist danced and chortled till the bottles danced on the shelves. "What's up?" asked the soda clerk. "Have you been taking something?" "No. But do you remember when our water pipes were frozen last Christmas?" "Yes, but what —" "Well, the plumber who fixed them has just come to have a prescription filled."

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MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Kings Mountain, N. C.—Six new cards have been installed in the Phenix Mills.

Albany, Ga.—The Flint River Cotton Mills have changed their mill from steam to electric drive.

Avondale, N. C.—The Haynes Knitting Mill is now running at Avondale with a daily output of 420 dozen pairs of half hose.

West Point, Ga.—The West Point Manufacturing Company has let contracts for building several new houses for their employees.

Gastonia, N. C.—The Ozark Mills, which recently increased their capital stock from \$200,000 to \$750,000, as noted, have plans for enlarging their mill.

Riverview, Ala.—The Riverview Cotton Mills will increase their village by the erection of eight new houses. They will also erect an eight-room dormitory for teachers.

Athens, Ga.—The Star Thread Mills, of this place, have retained E. S. Draper, landscape architect, of Charlotte, to make a topographic survey and complete plans for beautifying the village.

Cherryville, N. C.—The Hoyle Knitting Mills are about to put their plant in operation. The mill is owned by J. C. Hoyle, of Lincolnton, and was organized last August. The initial equipment is 20 knitting machines.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Textile Products Manufacturing Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$150,000 by A. E. Meyers and Edgar F. Peters. Their plans have not yet been announced.

Griffin, Ga.—The Zebulon Hosiery Mill, which was recently organized at Zebulon, Ga., and which installed machinery for manufacturing men's hose, will move here. Inability to get sufficient help at Zebulon is given as the reason for the move.

Fairfax, Ala.—The Fairfax Mill has awarded contract for the erection of an addition to their plant, which will be used as a weave shed. The company has also let contract for 40 new homes for their operatives, eight overseers' houses and two dormitory buildings.

Macon, Ga.—Broadhus Willingham is now sole owner of the Willingham Cotton Mills, the charter of the company having been surrendered and the deed conveyed to Mr. Willingham. Mr. Willingham has been the largest stockholder since the mills were organized in 1898.

York, S. C.—The annual stockholders' and directors' meetings of the Lockmore Mill was held Tues-

day. Directors for the ensuing year were elected as follows: C. B. Armstrong, J. A. Tate, A. G. Myers, W. B. Moore and D. M. Jones. Officers were chosen as follows: C. B. Armstrong, president and treasurer; W. B. Moore, vice president; W. R. Armstrong, assistant treasurer; A. K. Winget, secretary. Reports from the officers showed that the past year had been a satisfactory one.

Avondale, N. C.—The machinery for the Haynes Mills at Avondale is being installed now and it is the intention of the employers to open the plant early in the spring, as the war has delayed its opening. The plant is located 3½ miles from Cliffside between Henrietta and Caroleen and is connected by the Cliffside railroad. Ten thousand spindles will be installed now but the capacity of the building will be 20,000 spindles, with 300 looms to begin with. The mills are the property of the Cliffside Mills with the same officers and management. The capitalization of

the mills is included in the Cliffside Mills.

Memphis, Tenn.—B. J. Priester, of Paducah, Ky., has leased floor space here for the establishment of a hosiery mill. The plant, which will represent an investment of about \$50,000, will begin operations in about six weeks.

The machinery has already been purchased and will be shipped as soon as the building can be put in shape. One hundred knitting machines will be the initial equipment. The plant will be known as the Priester Hosiery Mill Company.

Atlanta, Ga.—The American Twine and Cordage Mills, which were recently incorporated with a capital stock of \$500,000, as noted, have begun construction of their plant. It will be located at the corner of Powell and Georgia Road. The initial equipment, which will consist of 1,828 spindles for manufacturing twine, is expected to be installed about the first of March. Paul J. Talbot is president of the company. K. L. Jones is treasurer and S. V. Upchurch superintendent.

Rock Hill, S. C.—The annual meetings of the stockholders and directors of this mill were held last Tuesday. Directors were chosen as follows: C. B. Armstrong, C. C. Armstrong, W. B. Roddey, Sidney Friedheim, A. K. Winget, W. R. Armstrong, A. G. Myers, L. G. Gribble and J. W. Carroll. Officers were chosen as follows: C. B. Armstrong, president; W. R. Armstrong, vice president and treasurer; A. K. Winget, secretary. The past year was a good one with this mill.

Kings Mountain, N. C.—The annual meetings of the stockholders and directors of the Mountain View Mill was held last Saturday. Directors were elected for the coming year as follows: C. B. Armstrong, A. K. Winget, C. C. Armstrong, R. G. Rankin, George E. Marvin, A. G. Myers and W. T. Rankin. Officers were elected as follows: C. B. Armstrong, president; C. C. Armstrong, vice president; W. T. Rankin, secretary and treasurer. This mill had a satisfactory year. The directors ordered a 6 per cent dividend paid. This was formerly the Anna Mill, located at Cowders Mountain. A year ago it was bought by the present owners and reorganized. It makes coarse yarns from comber waste and card strips from other mills.

Danville, Va.—At a meeting of the directors of the Dan River and Riverside Cotton Mills, held in the offices of the company here, an extra dividend of 15 per cent on the common stock held by stockholders of record of January 9th was ordered paid on January 27th. This dividend will amount to approximately 600,000. Most of the stockholders are local people. This extra divi-

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We help to pull all the machinery to fill Government orders and win the war.

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Charlotte Leather Belting Company
CHARLOTTE CHICAGO

dend is in addition to the regular semi-annual dividend of five per cent which will be paid in April.

In addition to the payment of the extra dividend, the directors authorized an increase in the common stock of two million dollars. This stock will be sold to stockholders at par on the basis of one share to every two shares of common stock held by the stockholders. It may be paid one-fourth cash and the balance on liberal time at 6 per cent interest on deferred payments.


An official of the company stated that this two million dollars to be raised by the sale of new common stock will be used to pay off current obligations and to provide a fund for the carrying of large stock made necessary by the present high price of cotton and other materials. This policy of providing a fund for these essential uses is in line with that of other corporations at this time and is preparatory to the period of readjustment from war conditions to normal conditions and needs.

The mills, it is reliably understood, are now fairly well supplied with orders for the immediate present; that is to say, for three or four months ahead. After these orders shall have been worked up and filled, the enterprise will be in the same status as others and must adjust itself to general reconstruction.

Cliffside Activities.

Among the many activities of the Cliffside Mills, Cliffside, N. C., is a farm owned by the company and run under the management of J. C. Carpenter. About 1,800 bushels of corn and 1,200 bushels of wheat and 40 bales of cotton were raised last year on this farm.

In connection with the farm a



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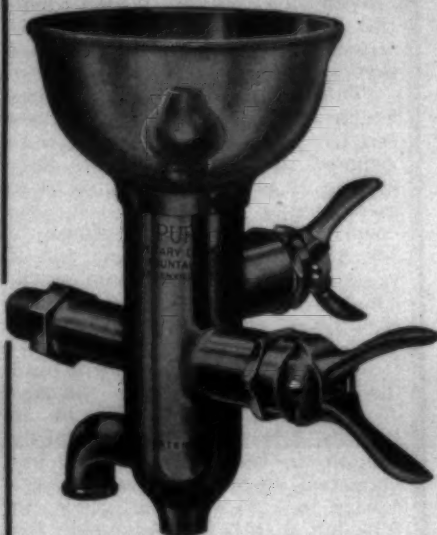
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dairy is run by the company, which
furnishes fresh milk to the em-
ployees at cost.

It is also interesting to note that
the company paid all of the doctor
bills of the influenza patients dur-
ing the recent epidemic and fur-
nished wood and food free to all
who needed it.

Mills Mill.

Greenville, S. C.

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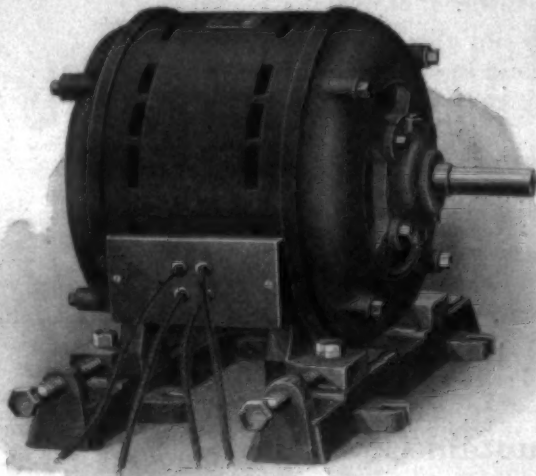
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British Cotton Industry In 1918

Reviewing cotton trade conditions during 1918, the Manchester "Guardian," Manchester, England, says in part:

"The Board of Trade returns, which ordinarily show how we have fared in the various markets, were reduced to skeletons in the later portion of the war period, so as to avoid giving information to the enemy, but they were restored in the number for November, and it is possible to institute some useful comparisons. In 1913 the total of the cotton piece goods exported was 7,075 million yards. In 1914, although the war did not begin until the 4th of August, the yardage dropped to 5,735 millions, and in 1915 to 4,748 millions. Curiously enough, in the light of what has happened since, there were a recovery to 5,254 million yards in 1916, but in 1917 the shipments fell to 4,979 millions, and in 1918 they are not likely to reach 4,000 millions, the total to the end of November being 3,488 millions.

"A few figures concerning the exports to our principal markets may be quoted, those for 1918 being in each case for eleven months only. Bombay's total for 1913 was 1,476 millions. By 1915 it had fallen to 677 millions, and this year it is only 407 so far. Bengal in 1913 took 1,535 millions, in 1915 1,043 millions, and in 1918 432 millions. France, having to rely upon us very largely for the clothing of her army, jumped in 1915 from the 17 millions of 1914 to 220 millions, and this year has had 158 millions. China dropped from 716 millions in 1913 to 375 millions in 1915 and 210 millions this year. Egypt took 266 millions in 1913, 243 millions in 1919, and 355 millions in the last eleven months. Austria's figures increased in the early years of the war, but they have been brought down since by the shipping shortage.

"The figures show that we have lost much, and that it will require a considerable effort to regain it—as it must be regained if we are to find employment for the workers who return from the army—but the task is not considered a n impossible one. It would have been perhaps, if our rivals in the neutral markets had had a free hand, but they have been handicapped nearly as much as we have—Germany and Austria, indeed, a great deal more so.

"The trade has been under the Cotton Control Board the whole of the year, and it is generally agreed that the Board's action has been beneficial. There was some soreness, however, among manufacturers during the summer in connection with the scarcity of yarn, spinners being able to obtain almost any terms they liked to ask, and actually securing considerable margins. The grievance would have been remedied in a way if a larger proportion of the looms had been stopped, but that was not what manufacturers wanted, nor, for that matter, what the Government wanted.

"The Board busied itself continuously in collecting information as

to the stocks of cotton in the country, the distribution of what was available, the levying of charges upon the mills, according to the extent the machinery was run, for the benefit of the operatives who were unemployed through the restrictions and general oversight over the Liverpool market, which had to conform to war time regulations. The operatives were for part of the year on a rota for employment in turns, so as to give all a share of the work that was going, but the system proved unsatisfactory, and in the autumn the Board abolished it, although it continued to make provision through levies on the mills, for those who had been discharged through scarcity of work. In the week the scheme in which Government grants will be utilized—the Board supplementing them in certain cases comes into operation.

The United States Government, rather late in the day, formed an organization to stabilize cotton prices, and in November prohibited speculative short selling, but a month or so later cancelled the order. In both steps the Liverpool Cotton Association followed the American example, and it is now in the enjoyment of considerable latitude. Cotton prices have fluctuated heavily at times, but, broadly speaking, the trend for America was upward until the middle of April, mostly downward in the summer, until the expectation of a big crop was destroyed by the weather, then upward again until Armistice Day, when a fall set in, followed at the beginning of December by a recovery. The Egyptian crop was in the hands of the British and Egyptian Governments, and F. F. F. Sakellariadis has sometimes remained at the same price for six consecutive weeks.

"Since the armistice was signed the trade has had considerable anxiety through buyers, especially in India, being under the impression that prices would at once fall heavily. The cancellation of contracts was freely asked for, and hardly any new ones were forthcoming. Government work was not exhausted, but, of course, it was seen that it could not last much longer. Trade meetings were held at the instance of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and all sections decided that they could not entertain applications for cancellations. Delivering goods, however, to a foreign buyer who does not want them at the price, is sometimes a risky business, as he may leave them at the port, refuse to pay the dues, and expose the shipper to much difficulty and expense.

"The remaining conspicuous feature of the year has been the labor movement. At the beginning of the war wages were 5 per cent. and at the end of 1917 40 per cent. above the standard list rates, an advance of 15 per cent. being given in the closing month of the year. Now they are 115 per cent. above the standard, 25 per cent. being added in June and 50 per cent. in December. There were strikes in Sep-

tember and December, but both were soon settled with the assistance of the Prime Minister."

His Faith Was Sure-Footed.

An old Mississippi negro was to be baptized in the river, but when it came his turn he was looking at the water just beyond the parson and refused.

"Come right in, my brudder," said the parson. "Come right in."

But the negro kept his eye on the water beyond the parson and still refused. "Don't like de looks ob dat black object back ob you, parson," said the negro. "May be alligator."

"Nonsense," said the parson. "Has your faith stumbled? Don't you remember when the whale swallowed Jonah, God Almighty smote him on the back with a red-handled wagon whip and the whale cast him up on the sand? Don't you know if your faith is right and an alligator swallows you, he will cast you up on the sand?"

Whereupon the negro said: "Maybe so, parson, maybe so. Parson, you may know whales, but you don't know these Mississippi alligators. If ever a Mississippi alligator swallows a negro he go off and go to sleep and forget all about him."

While the Going Was Good.

A ducky was ushered into the employment bureau of the Du Pont Powder Works and plied with the usual questions put to all new hands taken on at the works.

The old ducky stood the examination pretty well, but was beginning to feel just a little bit "oneasy" when one of the men suddenly asked:

"And who would you like to be notified in case of a serious accident?"

The ducky paused and scratched his head at this unexpected blow at his morale, but after a little while he thought of two persons who might like to know of his misfortune. Their names were written down.

"And now," said one of the examiners, "where would you like your remains shipped?"

"Where would I like my remains shipped?" repeated the ducky in a groggy sort of voice. "Boss, Ise gwine to take 'em away from here right now!"

Much Cheaper.

A negro came into a Southern ticket office and asked for two round-trip tickets to Charleston. The agent knew him and asked who was going with him.

"My brother," said the negro. "Your brother?" asked the agent. "Where is he?"

"Oh, he is dead."

"Well, if he is dead you don't want a return ticket for him."

"Yes, sah," said the negro; "you see we ain't goin' to bury him in Charleston; but we have about forty kinfolks down there, and we reasoned that it would be cheaper to carry him down to Charleston fo' de fune'l service and bring him back, than to bring all the family up here."

He Knew Them.

"A young British private was on night guard at a lonely outpost in France, when suddenly he heard the tramp of an advancing regiment. 'Halt!' he called. 'Who goes there?'"

"Irish Fusiliers."

"Pass, Irish Fusiliers, all's well." Silence reigned for some minutes and then he heard another regiment advancing. "Halt! Who goes there?"

"London Scottish."

"Pass, London Scottish, all's well." For some time there was silence, and then another regiment was heard. "Halt! Who goes there?"

"None of your d— business!"

"Pass, Canadians, all's well."

Keeping the Secret.

Sylvia and Cynthia found themselves seated next to each other at the Christmas dinner party and immediately became confidential.

"Molly told me that you told her that secret that I told you not to tell her," whispered Sylvia.

"Oh, isn't she a mean thing!" gasped Cynthia. "Why, I told her not to tell you."

"Well," returned Sylvia, "I told her I wouldn't tell you she told me—so don't tell her I did."

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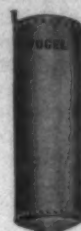
Evener Device for Pickers.

Reduce Imperfect Laps 75 Per Cent.
Send for Description and Prices
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Read the following letter:
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Mr. W. J. Willett,
Kannapolis, N. C.

Dear Sir:
I have intended writing you about your evener device for pickers more promptly, but neglected. We have had time to give it a thorough trial. You remember I got two from you. We only put one on pickers. The results have been very satisfactory. While we have not kept a strict account, think I am safe in saying it has reduced the laps that have to be reworked at least 75 per cent. This means a great deal toward better work. While we have only put your entire outfit on one machine we have put the 16-lb. weight that you attach to change screw rod, on all of our machines and we get just as good results from this as we do the entire outfit.

Yours truly,
Turner Mills Company,
Jas. L. Turner, Supt.



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Ben R. Dabbs, Manager

The Coming Industrial Expansion of the World.

(Continued from page 8.)

land communication. A beginning was made in the construction of a number of relatively short lines and a net-work of trunk lines was planned, of which the more important were those to connect Chengtu, the capital of the largest and possibly the richest of the interior Chinese provinces, with the coast; a road across Mongolia to the Trans-Siberian, and another westward through the heart of China, eventually to connect with the railroads in Russian Turkestan.

The construction of the Trans-Siberian line, although mainly for political purposes, had opened the way for the development of the resources of that region. In 1913, the Russian Minister of the Interior formulated a program for the building of 50,000 miles in the following decade, which was unique in its scope and co-ordination of its various projects. The proposed lines in Siberia included the completion of the Amur River link of the Trans-Siberian, a trunk line across Southern and Western Siberia paralleling the Trans-Siberian, and numerous feeders for each of these trunk lines.

Brazil has one of the largest undeveloped areas of any of the countries of the world. Like the Australian commonwealth, practically the whole of its scant population is concentrated near the shores, and for the most part railroad construction has been intended to serve these isolated communities. Only in recent years have any efforts been made to connect these various settlements, but to the development of the great interior of the country and to furthering the diversification of industries so characteristic of Brazil in recent years. The Bolivian Government was planning the extension of the Bolivian railways to the northeast and the east of the Andes to open up the great expanse of territory in that region. Some of these lines were to be connected with the projected lines of Argentina to the south and with proposed trans-continental lines reaching from the eastern coast of Brazil to Bolivia. In fact, a number of railroad projects under way pointed to the opening up of the great interior of the whole South American continent.

It can scarcely be thought that the

coincidence in time, of these various undertakings for the development of the frontier regions was wholly, or even mainly, fortuitous. The timing of Germany's aggression in the interest of her contemplated short cut to industrial and political preeminence among the nations may well have been due to a realization that the peaceful industrial progress promised by this combination of effort in the widely scattered lands, and in which the neighboring peoples would share, was about to make forever impossible the Kaiser's domination of the world.

Railroad Building During the War.

Actual construction of railroads has been suspended in some cases, and in others retarded, but in not a few instances it has been hastened by the war. Doubtless Brazil has experienced a more nearly complete suspension of railroad building than any of the other countries mentioned, but preparation is being made for prompt resumption of construction, with the return of more normal conditions.

The Chinese building program also has been affected unfavorably by the war. Nevertheless, important additions have been made, aggregating approximately 800 miles during the war. Of the lines completed in 1917, two are of especial significance. One of these, a 140-mile section of the Canton-Hankow line, is a link in the route which will soon unite South China and Peking. The other is a 60-mile feeder of the Trans-Siberian Railway in Manchuria. Early in this year a line was extended from South Manchuria into Mongolia, the first railroad to penetrate this territory. Financial arrangements have recently been made for the early construction of a line across Southern Manchuria and for another connecting the Peking-Hankow and Tientsin-Pukow lines.

Construction in Siberia has proceeded rapidly. The completion in 1915 of the Amur River division of the Trans-Siberian in the East, together with the extension in 1913 of the Ekaterinburg-Tiumen line to Omsk in the West, has given virtually a double track from European Russia to Vladivostok. Several of the new lines projected in 1913 are now in operation. Of these, the most extensive is the Altai Railway, 540 miles in length and connecting the Trans-Siberian with the rich agricultural sections to the south of its intersection with the Ob River. Farther west the Kulundin Railway,

extending 200 miles south from the Siberian trunk line, was completed in 1916. Another feeder for the trunk line, connecting it with the coal and iron fields in the upper Tom valley, is in operation, 147 miles having been completed. Five short lines connecting the Trans-Siberian with the Amur River have also been constructed.

The notable achievement in Africa has been the continuation of the southern rail link in the Cape-to-Cairo route. Within recent weeks this line was completed to Bukama on the navigable Congo, 2,600 miles from Capetown. A projected 550-mile road between the Congo and Lake Albert would complete this trans-continental route. The railway in German East Africa, was extended to Lake Tanganyika on the eve of the war, and there is now, with the road's western connections, a rail-water line across the center of the continent. The railroad from Lobito Bay has been extended eastward to Katanga, a rich mineral region of the Belgian Congo, and, with the road already reaching the Indian Ocean at Beira, gives a second east and west trans-continental line. A permanent standard gauge railroad was laid by the British Expeditionary Forces from Egypt into Palestine. Military considerations have prevented publicity concerning other construction in the Near East but there are evidences that considerable mileage has been built.

Despite the magnitude of the Australian contribution to the Allied military and naval forces, the east and west trans-continental railway, begun in 1912, was completed in 1917. In all, more than 3,500 miles of track have been built in the Commonwealth in the years 1915-1917. One-third of the mileage necessary to complete the north and south trans-continental is now in operation.

In Canada, the work of providing two trans-continental railroads has been completed; feeders are being added, and a line from La Pas to Hudson Bay is under construction. From 1912 to 1916 more than 10,000 miles of track were put in operation, nearly 7,000 of which were added in the first two years of the war.

Post-War Outlook.

The total of new railway mileage constructed during the war is doubtless less than would have been built had peace continued. Moreover, the need for new transportation lines will be more urgent now

than before the war. Demand for foodstuffs and raw materials of manufacture will give extraordinary stimulus to the settlement and exploitation of the frontier regions. Meanwhile, the steel producing capacity of the world has been increased, and this, together with the new shipbuilding facilities, will make possible both the speedy prosecution of the railway building programs and the provision of merchant ships. The increased productive equipment and improvements in industrial processes incident to the war will tend to lighten the task of readjusting industry to a peace basis.

The mingling on the battlefields of men from distant lands is making for mutual understanding, and the hard conditions of life to which the soldiers are exposed in the trenches are fitting many thousands of them for the peculiar tasks of pioneering. One effect of the war will be a tendency to break down the racial barriers that have impeded the movement of people between countries, and also, in some instances, the economic barriers.

It is fortunate that in recent years the achievements of sanitary engineering in the Panama Canal Zone, Havana, British Guiana and elsewhere have proved that practically the whole of the tropical countries can be made healthful for the white race. And besides, both in South America and in Africa, altitude largely neutralizes latitude, giving climatic conditions comparable to those in the Temperate Zone. The development of the internal combustion engine and its application to agricultural machinery also will undoubtedly facilitate the development of those regions.

It would appear, then, that economic forces of world-wide scope were laying the bases at the outbreak of the war for industrial expansion and that in a general way the main arteries of communication have been constructed, or are in process of construction, to open up the world's undeveloped areas. During the further extension of these arteries it is not to be expected that a large immediate expansion of the world's business will result. It takes some time after transportation lines are laid before regions are developed to such an extent as to be felt appreciably in the world's business.

But the war has increased the industrial capacity of the belligerent

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nations and quickened the spirit of adventure in man, as well as his resourcefulness and inventiveness. In other words, it has created conditions which will induce men to get out into new regions. Therefore, we may expect a rather earlier development of the hinterlands of the world than would normally have come.

Our financial and industrial leaders are now confronted with the problems incident to the readjustment of industry to a peace basis. The difficulties of the present task will be lightened and the strength of our industrial fabric increased if our leaders keep in mind the long-term development of world enterprise, which promises a period of almost unparalleled opportunities for the profitable expansion of business.

Warns Manufacturers to Prepare for Foreign Trade.

An article from a recent issue of "The Americas," published by the National City Bank, New York City.

The necessity for getting ready now can be turned upon the individual manufacturer from the standpoint of his own self-interest in the matter "for, as between American manufacturers themselves, the ones that get their machinery for doing foreign business ready now are going to be at a decided advantage over those who delay and find the rush for exports upon them with their organization takes time to develop. Men who have anything beyond a theoretical, superficial, or merely clerical training for doing foreign business are hard to find. The result of this scarcity of men suitably trained for service abroad is that American manufacturers are training their own men to represent them in other countries. This, however, takes time, for it must not be hurried over in a slipshod manner.

The devising of individual plans for the handling of export trade after the war ends also is not a matter capable of accomplishment over night and in most instances will probably require some experimentation. For in doing foreign business "a little knowledge" is expensive, and many things which seem obvious even to shrewd men are found to be exactly what successful exporters do not recommend. If he starts immediately, however, there is still time for the manufacturer to train his men, work out his plans, and thoroughly to equip for the busy time ahead.

It seems assured that there will be a much more highly organized handling of world business by exporters of all competing nationalities in the future than there was in the past. And there seems to be general belief among our leading exporters and manufacturers that this country's after-war trade expansion will find its greatest success through the expansion over good foreign markets of our typical American methods of live sales-campaigning, and through skillful large-scale advertising to the ultimate consumer for stimulating demand.

One radical difference between the American and European methods in the past of expanding export sales of manufactured articles has been that while the European tendency was to keep to standardized ways of conducting trade, American exporters have worked more along individual lines. Individuality of method and of organization have characterized the most successful exporters of this country. It is only by a close study of foreign markets, with particular reference to the articles to be exported and to the methods of merchandising in those markets that new and more successful ways of doing this business may be devised, while it is only by developing such methods that the individual exporting manufacturer may hope to profit by the larger after-war opportunities for foreign trade.

Nobody who is a master of foreign trade development feels the necessity for making an absolute choice between "direct foreign business" and the "commission house." The masters generally use both, and frequently in equal proportions. There is hardly an American concern exporting on a large scale which does not use the facilities of export jobbers, both to cover parts of the world where it has not its own organization, and to parallel its own organization where additional distribution may be obtained by the arrangement. Trading houses welcome the co-operation of manufacturers who stimulate foreign demand for their goods by any method.

It is possible there will come an important development in the way of the establishment of American distributing houses abroad alongside the houses of other nationalities, and where necessary, big companies may put in their own branch houses if they find no other way of reaching consumers effectively, though heretofore the established distributing systems usually have been found satisfactory.

The business men of this country, who are now coming to a realization of the necessity for converting the expanded industrial capacities built up during the war to fit the different conditions of competition and supply and demand of peaceful trade, will have splendid new facilities with which to obtain the international business that will be needed if this country's economic ship is to be maintained on an even keel. There will be a great merchant marine, and very likely a fast ocean-express service direct to all foreign ports. There will be an extension of American banking to all parts of the world, enabling American exporters to give as good or better terms than competitors of foreign nations. More complete and more practical foreign information will be available than ever before.

Although the popular idea is that our exports increased during 1915 and 1916 because other sources of supply for world markets were cut off, many of our leaders in foreign trade believe that the war was more a hindrance than a help and that with the return of normal commerce America will accomplish in the face of competition an even bigger expansion of foreign business.

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Textile Export Corporation Files Organization Papers.

The Textile Alliance Export Corporation of New York organized by four of the large textile associations of the country for the purpose of engaging in foreign trade under the Webb-Pomerene law, filed their papers with the Federal Trade Commission with a capitalization of \$1,500,000. Offices will be opened immediately in London, Paris, Brussels, Scandinavian countries and Northeastern Europe.

Salesmen and representatives will be stationed at these points to handle the corporation's business. The associations in the corporation, are the American Association of Woolen & Worsted Manufacturers, National Association of Wool Manufacturers, National Council of American Cotton Manufacturers and the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants.

The corporation proposes to export cotton, wool, flax, silk and other textiles. The president of the corporation is John B. Munn, New York city; vice president, Frederick can be gotten into action at an early age, F. A. Fleisch.

They Left Her.

Miss Etta came over with her holiday order: "I'm after some more of your fine chickens, Aunt Lucy."

But the old lady emerged from the cabin and hung over the fence, "Why, law, Miss Etta! Didn't you know dere was a preachers' conference down dis way? I ain't got one chicken left. Dey's all done entered de ministry."

Faith and Works.

One Monday morning two little girls, aged seven and nine, were on their way to school. Fearing they would be tardy, the seven-year-old said to the nine-year-old: "Let's kneel down and pray that we won't be late."

The nine-year-old said to the seven-year-old: "Let's keep on hiking and pray as we hike."

October 13 is Date Set for the Big Cotton Meeting.

(Continued from Page 7.)

vite foreign participation in the conference. The secretary of the International Federation has kindly offered, should this step be decided upon, to prepare the itinerary of the

commission and accompany it through the various countries of Europe.

Outlines Program of Conference.

My associates of the National Association feel most strongly that great good can and will result from the conference to which we are to give form and shape. Never was the cotton industry confronted with more momentous problems than those with which it has to deal in this critical hour, and it is my own sincere belief that the conference we are projecting, if shaped along right lines, can do much to assure satisfying solutions of these problems. Among the subjects which, in my opinion, could properly come before such a conference, would be:

1. The buying and selling of cotton, with all that appertains thereto.
2. The growing and handling of cotton, with due consideration of the best methods for insuring long needed improvements in ginning, compressing and the standardizing of bales.

3. The transportation of cotton with discussion of means to put an end to country damage, and to bring about better means for the warehousing and financing of cotton.
4. Discussion of the world's consumption requirements of cotton with careful thought for the possible need of a system of apportionment among the nations with which we enjoy reciprocal trade relations.

5. Means for increasing and improving cotton productions in the United States and other countries.
6. Consideration of the machinery needed for replacement and development of the textile industry, especially in France and Belgium, where much time and labor will be required to return it to its old footing.

7. Discussion on the part of the United States, as a creditor nation, is to play in world readjustment, with especial regard for the needs and future of the textile industry.

8. Last, and perhaps most important of all, discussion of the international standardization of the hours of labor in the textile and other industries, as possibly the only practicable solution of the labor problem.

These, gentlemen, it seems to me, are some of the subjects which could very properly be considered and acted upon by the World Cotton Conference, the success of which rests in your hands. In the accomplishment of this undertaking, so full of promise, we invite the co-operation of all engaged in the textile industry.

These, gentlemen, it seems to me, are some of the subjects which could very properly be considered and acted upon by the World Cotton Conference, the success of which rests in your hands. In the accomplishment of this undertaking, so full of promise, we invite the co-operation of all engaged in the textile industry.

LOMBARD

Augusta, Ga.

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We Are The Only Flyer Presser Manufacturers In The South

Our Flyer Pressers are made of the best Norway Iron
Quality and Workmanship Guaranteed



SOUTHERN SPINDLE & FLYER CO., Inc. Charlotte, N. C.
Manufacturers, Overhauled and Repairers of
COTTON MILL MACHINERY

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Manufacturers of the following machines:

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Opening	Drawing Frames
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COTTON AND WOOLEN SYSTEMS

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Condensers	Twisters

Special Spinning Frames

WOOLEN MACHINERY

Card Feeds	Condensers
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WORSTED MACHINERY

Cone Roving Frames

Descriptive Catalogues sent on Application

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

Predicts Cotton Prices Will Not Go Higher.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** affords the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills and show results.

Want Overseer Spinning.

Want spinning room overseer, for night work. Write or see us at once. Union Cotton Mill, Maiden, N. C.

Wanted.

To buy some Webbing or Tape Looms, Give shuttle Harness & Beam Capacity. Also Make.

Address

Georgia Webbing & Tape Co., 927-5-Ave., Columbus, Ga.

Overseer of Cloth Room Wanted.

Want first class overseer of cloth room for mill of about one thousand Draper looms on drills and duck. Good money will be paid for a first class man. Address "Cloth Room," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Second Hand Wanted.

Want a good second hand in carding who can also play a baritone horn. Pay \$4.00 per day to right man. Must be sober and of good habits. Could use man who plays some other instrument but prefer baritone player. Address "Baritone," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Machinery for Sale.

Four fly frames, 160 spindles each, 7 inches by 3 1-2 inches, manufactured by the Lowell Machine Shops, Lowell, Mass.

These frames are in excellent condition, and can be seen running in our mill. We expect our new frames to arrive next month, and we could probably make delivery of these frames in January or February.

Guadalupe Valley Cotton Mills, Cuero, Texas.

W. H. Sprunt, of Alexander Sprunt & Sons, cotton exporters, Wilmington, N. C., does not look for high prices in cotton during this season, and in fact wouldn't be surprised to see lower prices than now obtain, though he does not believe they will go below 20 cents. Both domestic manufactures and foreign demand sluggish. War conditions still obtain in Europe and while the world is terribly short on cotton goods, Mr. Sprunt foresees small activity in overseas shipment of the staple until after peace is declared. He predicts good prices next season for the staple.

The Wifely Arts.

Harold, the only son of a wealthy widowed mother, was drafted, and duly arrived at the camp where he was to receive instruction in the manly art of warfare. Imagine his surprise and chagrin when he was detailed to what is known as K. P. duty ("kitchen police" duty). In this he became quite proficient, however, as one of his letters shows: "Dear Mother: I put in this entire Christmas day washing dishes, sweeping floors, making beds and peeling potatoes. When I get home from this camp I'll make some girl a mighty fine wife!"

Wanted a man to run a small number of Dobby Looms on Tubular goods. Must do the fixing also. Will use ply yarns with short chain haming system. No slashing necessary; state experience and age, whether married or single. Address 72 care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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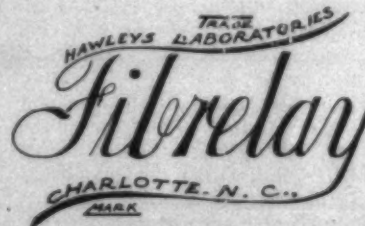
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and eliminate your sizing troubles. Especially recommended where warp stop motions are used.



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IN YOUR SIZE

These two "Amalie" brand Textile Products boast of numerous users amongst Souths Leading Cotton Mills.

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Let us ship you a barrel of each on APPROVAL

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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

W. M. FAILOR, Manager

Factory and Works:

59th St. and 11 Avenue, New York City

Cotton Goods

New York—Conditions in the cotton goods market showed very little change during the week. There is still too much uncertainty in the market to make for active trading and while improvement is expected to come shortly, it is hard to say just when things will take a turn toward increased business. Many of the leading merchants throughout the country have believed for some time that a readjustment of prices should be made promptly in order to stimulate the distribution of goods now on hand and allow for values to be restored sufficiently to insure a steady consumption in the future. Any downward revision is bound to hurt inevitably and where the minimum loss has to be taken now, there is a greater degree of optimism shown.

Considerable agitation was started by the revision of bleached cotton goods last week and many of the goods have been withdrawn from the market at the prices named and advances are looked for in the near future. A good volume of business was done in the particular lines affected and there was a rush to get orders in when it was known that the goods were to be placed at value.

A good deal of new business is coming in on blankets. Some of the buyers are taking their normal quantities and others are not ordering at all. The large buyers, for the most part, are ordering moderate quantities and are satisfied with the policy of guaranteeing prices until deliveries are completed. One of the large blanket agencies made larger sales on the first day of their opening this year than on any previous first day in their history.

On wide sheeting, prices have been reduced about 12½ per cent by some of the leading houses, the price basis on Pepperells being 57 cents as against 65 cents, the price named by the Government. This price is just about what many buyers were anticipating, the wide sheetings not having been priced so high relatively, by the Government, as some other cotton goods. New orders have begun to come in, but owing to the continued large demand from the

Government for hospital and other purposes, this class of goods is not likely to be plentiful. The pressure to sell brown sheetings has not been as great as that to sell some of the staple numbers of print cloths, and the situation has been created where certain sheetings are selling at better prices than print cloths, though the average is not so high.

Large orders for low count bleached goods have been placed by some of the jobbers since the decline, in fact these orders have been larger than those for the higher counts, but the volume of business done on the better brands has been quite as large as agents looked for and encouraged. Offers to buy large quantities have not been solicited, and it is clearly the policy of the agents to reestablish their brands in quarters where they were crowded out by war conditions.

Last week new prices were named on mercerized damasks, bedspreads and towels. On towels, hucks can now be bought around 70 cents per pound for future delivery. A considerable downward revision is reported on some lines of damask.

Quotations at the close of the week were as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x64s...	9¼
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s...	9
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s...	8½
Gray g'ds, 38½-in., 64x64s...	11½
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s...	13¼a14
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s...	17 a17½
Brown sheetings, 3-yard...	18
B'n sheet'gs, 4-yd., 56x60s...	14¼a15
B'n sheet'gs, So. stand....	18¼a19
Tickings, 8-ounce	39½
Denims, 2.20 (Ind.)	35
Stand. staple gingham....	19¼
Standard prints	19½
Dress gingham	22 a24
Kid finished cambries....	13 a15

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LEATHER TOP ROLLS

AT A TIME when the Government is asking for economy in leather, and old shoes are being gathered up for their leather, cotton mills are allowing oil to ruin thousands of dollars of fine skins on leather top rolls. DUREX TOP ROLL VARNISH would protect them.

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THIS Roving Can is the one you should use

Laminar Roving Cans wear long because they are made of VUL-COT Fibre, a hard, tough hornlike material that will not dent, crack or splinter.

Laminar Roving Cans are made in a number of styles, both seamless and riveted, with variety as to size, finish and weight of fibre. Full particulars, with sample of material, illustrations of our standard cans, etc., will be sent upon request. Write today.

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The Yarn Market

Philadelphia.—Confidence in the stability of prices is still lacking in the yarn market and manufacturers did not buy much yarn last week. They were in the market only for small quantities for prompt delivery. It seems as if this condition will continue until the market is adjusted to a more stable basis.

A good many knitters, who handle carded yarn, were in the market last week to talk over prices and conditions, but their orders were small. They think that prices are too high. Knitters and spinners are far apart in their ideas of prices and seem unable to get together. Some of the spinners have pointed out that they have reduced yarn prices more than knitters have reduced their prices on knitted goods, and that buyers know this and are refusing to pay knitters asking prices. There were a good many inquiries for carded yarns, but the lack of agreement on the price question kept sales down.

The same thing was true where combed yarns were concerned. Practically all of the sales, and there were not many at that, were made up of small lots for quick shipment. There was no schedule of prices and quotations on the same numbers varied widely.

There was very little demand for carded weaving yarns and prospects are not considered good for any immediate improvement. There were inquiries for 5,000 to 25,000 pounds for different numbers. One of the peculiarities of the market is that in a good many instances, a fine number would sell for less than a coarse one, and sometimes they would be a difference of 3 or 4 cents in the prices of the same number. This is cited just to show the many variations in prices.

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps, Etc.			
6s-10s..50	—51	26s.....64	—
12-14s..51	—54	30s.....70	—
16s.....55	—	40s.....85	—88
20s.....58	—	50s.....98	—1.00
24s.....63	—	60s.....1.10	—
Southern Two-Ply Skeins			
4s-8s.....49	—50	36s.....81	—
10s-12s..52	—	40s.....85	—86
14s.....54	—	50s.....98	—
16s.....55	—	60s.....1.20	—
20s.....58	—	3-ply 8s	—
24s.....63	—	uph'lsty.120	—
26s.....64	—	4-ply 8s	—
30s.....70	—	uph'lsty.48	—
Southern Single Chain Warps			
6s-12s..53	—	24s.....64	—
14s.....54	—	26s.....65	—
16s.....55	—	30s.....71	—
20s.....58	—	40s.....90	—
22s.....62	—		
Southern Single Skeins			
5s-8s.....49	—	22s.....57	—
10s.....50	—	22s color.60	—
12s.....50	—	24s.....60	—
14s.....52	—	26s.....60	—
16s.....53	—	30s.....59	—60
Southern Frame Cones			
8s.....50	—	20s.....56	—
10s.....50	—	20s.....55	—56
12s.....51	—	22s.....56	—
14s.....52	—	26s.....64	—
16s.....54	—	30s.....70	—
18s.....55	—		
Combed Peeler Cones			
10s.....75 1/2	—	26s.....86 1/2	—
12s.....76 1/2	—	28s.....88 1/2	—
14s.....77 1/2	—	30s.....90 1/2	—
16s.....78 1/2	—	32s.....92 1/2	—
18s.....79 1/2	—	34s.....94 1/2	—
20s.....80 1/2	—	36s.....96 1/2	—
22s.....82 1/2	—	40s.....1.01	—
24s.....84 1/2	—		

Any youth who will always do his best will never finish very far behind in the race of life.

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SOUTHERN COTTON MILL STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked
Abbeville Cotton Mills.....	125	—
Alice Mills.....	225	—
American Spinning Co.....	175	—
Anderson Cotton Mills, com..	74	78
Anderson Cotton Mills, pfd..	95	100
Aragon Mills.....	125	—
Arcadia Mills.....	145	—
Arkwright Mills.....	185	—
Augusta Factory, Ga.....	34	48
Avondale Mills, Ala.....	220	250
Beaumont Mfg. Co.....	200	—
Belton Cotton Mills.....	145	—
Brandon Mills.....	127	131
Brogan Mills.....	140	145
Calhoun Mills, common.....	105	—
Calhoun Mills, preferred.....	100	—
Chesnee Mills.....	135	145
Chiquola Mills, common.....	—	140
Chiquola Mills, preferred.....	84	—
Clifton Mfg. Co.....	135	—
Clinton Cotton Mills.....	125	—
Courtenay Mfg. Co.....	155	175
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.....	135	—
D. E. Converse Co.....	115	125
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.....	116	—
Darlington Mfg. Co.....	—	80
Darlington Mills, N. C.....	200	—
Dacotah Mills.....	47	60
Duncan Mills, com.....	52	—
Duncan Mills, preferred.....	—	85
Eagle & Phenix Mills, Ga.....	120	—
Easley Cotton Mills.....	275	—
Enoree Mills.....	100	—
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.....	70	75
Exposition Cotton Mills, Ga.....	175	—
Gaffney Mfg. Co.....	100	105
Gainesville C. Mills, Ga., com.	95	101
Glenwood Mills.....	145	—
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co.....	60	75
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., pfd..	85	90
Gluck Mills.....	95	100
Graniteville Mfg. Co.....	104	—
Greenwood Cotton Mills.....	225	—
Grendel Mills, common.....	100	105
Grendel Mills, preferred.....	85	95
Hamrick Mills.....	155	—
Hartsville Cotton Mills.....	250	275
Henrietta Mills, N. C.....	185	—
Inman Mills.....	130	—
Inman Mills, pfd.....	100	—
Jackson Mills.....	180	—
Judson Mills.....	120	126
King, John P. Mfg Co., Ga.....	115	—
Lancaster Cotton Mills.....	150	—
Laurens Cotton Mills.....	130	—
Limestone Cotton Mills.....	150	—
Loray Mills, N. C., com.....	65	75
Loray Mills, N. C., 1st pfd..	99	102
Marion Mfg. Co., N. C.....	135	—
Marlboro Mills.....	—	137 1/2
Mills Mfg. Co.....	—	—
Molokoh Mfg. Co.....	150	—
Monarch Mills.....	107	—
Newberry Cotton Mills.....	230	—
Ninety-Six Mills.....	—	—
Norris Cotton Mills.....	125	—
Oconee Mills, common.....	100	—
Oconee Mills, pfd.....	—	100
Orr Cotton Mills.....	120	—
Pacolet Mfg. Co.....	155	—
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.....	100	—
Panola Mills.....	95	—
Pelzer Mfg. Co.....	175	—
Pickens Cotton Mills.....	200	—
Piedmont Mfg. Co.....	195	200
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co.....	150	—
Poinsett Mill.....	—	100
Riverside Mills, common, (par \$12.50)	13	15 1/2
Riverside Mills, pfd.....	115	120
Saxon Mills.....	150	—
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.....	—	60
Spartan Mills.....	182	200
Toxaway Mills, com (par \$25)	—	18
Toxaway Mills, pfd.....	117	121
Tucapay Mills.....	310	—
Union-Buffalo, common.....	5	—
Union-Buffalo Mills, 1st pfd..	107	110
Union-Buffalo Mills, 2nd pfd..	29	33
Victor-Monaghan Mills, 1st pf	—	95
Victor Monaghan Co., com..	87	91
Victor Monaghan Co., pfd..	93	95
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.....	130	—
Warren Mfg. Co.....	100	—
Warren Mfg. Co., pfd.....	95	100
Watts Mills, common.....	—	16
Watts Mills, 1st pfd.....	—	85
Watts Mills, 2nd pfd.....	29	40
Whitney Mfg. Co.....	135	—
Williamson Mills.....	140	—
Woodruff Cotton Mills.....	125	135
Woodside Cotton Mills, com..	—	116
Woodside Cotton Mills, pfd..	92	95
Woodside Cotton Mills, g't'd.	106	—
W. S. Gray Cotton Mills....	200	—

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The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

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During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Have held positions with large mill and am regarded as A-1 carder. Best of references. Address No. 2300.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and am now employed and giving satisfaction but prefer to change. High class references. Address No. 2301.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Am now employed but prefer to change. Can furnish good references from present and former employers. Address No. 2302.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning at not less than \$5.00 per day. Have had long practical experience in both positions and can furnish high class references. Address No. 2304.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving and designing. Have had long practical experience and am now employed but wish to change for larger position. Best of reference. Address No. 2305.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Am considered one of the best carders in the South and am giving satisfaction on present job but prefer to change. Address No. 2306.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed, but would prefer mill with greater opportunities. Satisfactory references. Address No. 2307.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have Draper experience but have specialized on fancy white and colored goods. Fine references. Address No. 2308.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on both Draper and plain looms. Good references. Address No. 2309.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had seven years' experience as overseer. Age 37. Married and sober. At present employed. Address No. 2310.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Experienced in both yarn and weaving mills and can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 2311.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Have had special experience on fine and fancy goods and can furnish best of references. Address No. 2317.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or as salesman for sizing compound. Have had experience in both positions. Now in Government service as cloth inspector. Fine references. Address No. 2314.

WANT position as overseer of weaving on either white or colored work. Long experience on both plain and Draper looms. Now employed but have good reason for changing. Best of references. Address No. 2315.

WANT position as overseer carding and spinning, or assistant superintendent. Seven years experience as overseer and assistant superintendent and can furnish excellent references. Address No. 2323.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Have had 20 years experience on plain and Draper looms, both white and colored goods. Good reason for changing. Address No. 2324.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience and am now employed and can furnish first class references. Address No. 2325.

WANT position as overseer of large weave room. Am experienced man who can guarantee satisfaction. Good references. Address No. 2328.

WANT position as salesman of sizing compounds or mill supplies. Would accept place as overseer weaving in large mill. Address No. 2332.

WANT position as superintendent. Am a practical manufacturer of many years experience who left a good place to go in the military service. Can give good references and can come promptly. Address No. 2334.

WANT position as overseer carding, overseer spinning, or both. Have had long experience, and can give first class references. Address No. 2337.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning or overseer of carding. Have had experience in both carding and spinning and can furnish high class references. Address No. 2344.

WANT position as superintendent or manager of a good mill. Have had long experience and can guarantee satisfaction to a mill looking for a good man. Would like to correspond with any mill desiring to make a change. Best of references as to ability and character. Address No. 2345.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Am an A-1 Draper man, experienced on both fancy and plain goods. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 2346.

WANT position as superintendent. Am textile graduate with 18 years experience in cotton manufacturing; 8 years as superintendent. Now employed, but would consider good proposition. Address No. 2350.

WANT position as manager or superintendent of hosiery mill. 20 years experience. Understand dyeing, bleaching and finishing. Address No. 2351.

WANT position as carder and spinner. Now employed but would change for larger job. Have had 20 years experience as overseer. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 2352.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had 10 years experience as carder and can give excellent references. Am now employed and giving satisfaction, but wish to change for larger job. Address No. 2357.

WANT position as superintendent or would accept overseer of carding in large mill. Am a practical man with long experience and give satisfaction on any size job. Can give best of references from former employers. Address No. 2359.

WANT position as superintendent or carder or carder and spinner. Have 9 years' experience as carder, about one year as spinner. Worked all grades of cotton, white and colored, coarse and fine. Am temperate, married, best of character; a good manager of help. Would take some stock in mill where I could make right kind of connections. Age 38. Address No. 2361.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, twisting and winding. Am now employed, but want a larger job. Practical man with long experience and can get results. Can come on short notice. Can furnish excellent references as to character and ability. Address No. 2363.

WANT position as overseer of carding, or master mechanic. Am competent to fill either place. Have had many years experience and can furnish excellent references. Address No. 2364.

WANT position as superintendent, or overseer spinning in large mill. Am practical carder and spinner. Married, 38 years old. Have run some of largest spinning rooms in the South. Now employed as superintendent. Wish to change only for better schools for children. Address No. 2365.

WANT position as superintendent of small weaving mill or overseer carding in large mill on white work. Can furnish excellent references. Address No. 2366.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding in large mill. Have had long experience in both jobs and am competent man who can give good references. Now employed as superintendent. Can change on short notice. Address No. 2367.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Am a practical cloth room man and have had experience in some of the best mills in the South. Am now employed but wish to change for better position. Best references. Address No. 2368.

Poor Tempering Does It { Makes broken travelers and cut threads.

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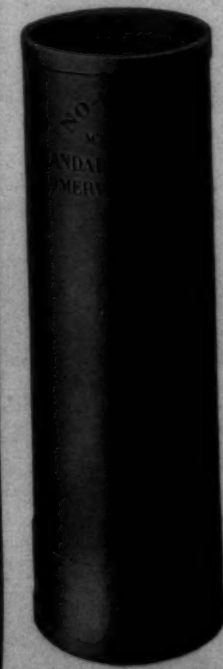
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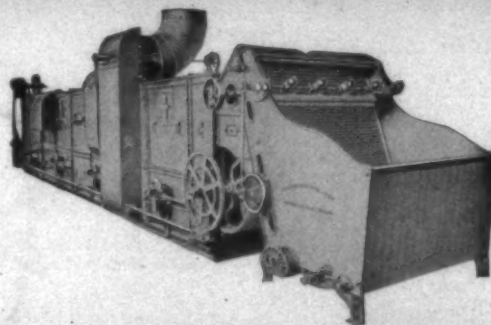
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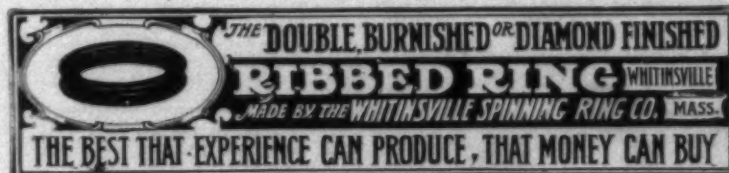
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